IT PAYS TO GIVE HUMAN EVENTS FOR CHRISTMAS...
See back page story to find out why.

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DRAFT-DODGERS STEP UP ACTIVITIES

It's Time to Get Tough with the 'Demonstrators'

From the Chicago *Tribune*

When the attorney general of the United States gets around to conceding that there are Communists among the demonstrators who are stridently demanding that we bug out of the war in Viet Nam, that is not especially news to anyone who can tell a hawk from a handsaw. Nevertheless, the fact that Mr. Katzenbach has been able to make this obvious discovery encourages us to hope that he will act on it.

There have been so many "demonstrations" and "marches" beginning with the rash of civil rights processions and sit-ins, that the country has become inured to them and accepts the easy rationalization that this sort of thing is an exercise of the right of petition. Not enough attention has been paid to the fact that, all too often, these were exercises in provocation and incitement.

The development of anti-war and "beat the draft" demonstrations, organized usually from university centers and spreading out from there, represents a further refinement of the tactics of civil disobedience. The operation is intended to hamstring national policy, discourage the laws requiring patriotic duty in service of the flag, and impede the conduct of a war. To that degree it meets the constitutional definition of treason, which consists in making war against the United States or in "adhering" to its enemies, "giving them aid and comfort."

Communist propaganda mills all over the world are making the most of the opportunities afforded them by American student radicals, party-lining professors and pacifists of all descriptions. Unquestionably, the Communist North Vietnamese will take this clamor as indicating a widespread disaffection in the United States and will be heartened to read into it omens of victory ahead. For all this outcry is intended to put the nation's will in question, and from a distance will be given exaggerated weight.

It seems to us that this organized disloyalty verges on criminal syndicalism and should be prosecuted as such, for the ringleaders of the movement are feeling chesty over how much they have already been able to get away with and are planning fresh excesses for the weeks ahead. As the attorney general mentioned, the government is not impotent in this situation, and we hope it will go to work.

There are federal laws dealing with treason, sedition, destruction of draft cards, interfering with troop movements or military installations, and urging, aiding and abetting persons to avoid the draft.

Ever since the disorders on the University of California campus at Berkeley a year ago, a generation of radical malcontents has been thinking up new ways to bedevil civil order, and almost any "cause" will serve as the vehicle for revolutionary purpose. Last year at Berkeley it was "free speech"; this year it is Viet Nam.

College students parade towards historic Boston Common to protest the U.S. involvement in Viet Nam. Most of the students were from Boston University, Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

We have seen how far the young activists are willing to go—"demonstrations" which are more nearly riots; challenges to university and police authority; lying down in front of troop trains; seeking to immobilize the Oakland port of military embarkation; even trying to make a "citizen's arrest" of an air base commander. The President is called a murderer and a war criminal. The government itself is challenged and reviled.

A stop must be put to this business. The government must act, and it must act in the toughest way possible. For if this movement goes much farther, it will be insurrection and there will be violence in the streets.

This was the scene on the University of California campus at Berkeley.

People Laughed at Hitler's Marchers

By ALICE WIDENER

In the center of Manhattan's elegant "silk stocking" district, at Madison Avenue and 68th Street, October 16th a fashionably dressed middle-aged man stood watching the Socialists' "peace parade" of more than 10,000 radicals in New York City. He smiled, shrugged his shoulders, turned away and said to some onlookers, "Mostly a bunch of kids. It's too funny to pay attention to."

At once, I felt myself transported back to Berlin in 1930. My husband and I were in a limousine with Erich Will, son-in-law of the famous German industrialist Hugo Stinnes. We were driving out to Grunewald, a lovely suburb of Berlin for the weekend. At a crossroads, the car stopped to let pass a group of boys marching and shouting slogans. The young man leading them wore an armband with a swastika.

We asked Erich who the boys were and what they were chanting. "Ach!" he said, "a bunch of kids. It's too funny to pay attention to."

We said they didn't look funny to us.

"A lot of nonsense," said Erich sincerely, and changed the subject. He was killed in World War II.

On the corner of Madison Avenue, Oct. 16, 1965, I took a few quick steps to catch up with the man who said the marching Socialist radicals were funny. "Sir, excuse me," I said and told him I thought the so-called "peace" marchers weren't funny; they were trooping after vicious, fanatical leaders.

"If they get a chance," I said, "these leaders will line you and me against a wall in Yankee Stadium and riddle us with machine gun bullets. That's how much they love peace. They love it as Castro did during his firing squad games in the Havana sports arena. They love it the way police on the East Berlin side of the wall love peace. This parade isn't funny; it's deadly menacing."

Next morning the New York *Daily News* carried an editorial about the students in Students for a Democratic Society and the May 2 Movement and the Progressive Labor party, who set up a camp in Michigan last spring to train recruits in guerrilla warfare to fight alongside the Communists. The *News* concluded, "And they are deadly serious about it."

They are.

Anyone believing the October 15 and 16 radical Socialist demonstrations through the United States (all synchronized with similar ones abroad) were merely the harmless exercises of young people in dissent and free speech is worse than apathetic or indifferent to the security of our nation, he or she is totally irresponsible about it.

Almost all the newspapers have reported that the radically activist group, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), has been a chief coordinator for the nationwide demonstrations of the kind that caused hundreds of onlookers to cry "treason!" from the sidewalks of New York at the marchers in the streets.

Let no patriotic American make a mistake about Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). It is the legitimate off-

(Continued on following page)

For more on Viet Nam demonstrations, see pages 2 and 4.

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Communists Played Leading Roles In the Recent Viet Nam Protests

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Confidential government reports disclose that hard-core members of the Communist conspiracy played leading roles in the recent weekend protests against American policy in South Viet Nam.

The demonstrations were the handiwork of the Viet Nam Day Committee, a California group that coordinated protests here and abroad. A government report says the Viet Nam Day Committee is backed by the Communist Party, U.S.A., the Trotskyite Socialist Workers party, and the pro-Peking Progressive Labor party.

A New York parade was staged by radical leftists as part of the worldwide protest. Organizers of the demonstration included Henry Abrams, an identified Communist who has invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned by Senate probers; Clifton Deberry, an official of the subversive Socialist Workers party; and Levi Laub, a wheelhorse in the revolutionary Progressive Labor party.

Government sources quote Mike Stein, organizational secretary of the New York district of the Communist party, as urging maximum participation in the Fifth Avenue parade.

In a recent speech California Congressman H. Allen Smith charged that the Communist party had played a "sinister role" in the Vietnamese protests. As far back as March, 1964, he revealed, the party's national headquarters in New York sent to all districts a directive entitled, "The United States and South Viet Nam Developments."

Party members were instructed to bombard President Johnson with telegrams demanding surrender, to organize protest meetings and picket lines, and to infiltrate non-Communist peace groups. Congressman Smith, a former FBI agent, adds:

"Since that date, the party's pressure has been relentless and unceasing. After President Johnson ordered air bombardment of North Viet Nam military targets, Communist leaders worked frantically to encourage rallies, demonstrations and teach-ins."

Party functionaries participated in an Easter march on Washington. They included the party's public relations director, Arnold Johnson, and the national youth director, Mike Zagarell.

Members of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, the party youth front, were brought to Washington for a massive August demonstration protesting against American intervention in South Viet Nam. Local DuBois Clubs have been active throughout the country in peace efforts.

Rep. Smith reports that Communist party leaders are "overjoyed" at the success of recent protests. "From the party's point of view, these demonstrations will greatly aid its agitation and the propaganda campaign," he says.

* * *

A political science instructor at New Jersey's Drew University, James Mellen, received national publicity when he endorsed the Communist Viet Cong at a recent teach-in.

An Iowa congressman, Republican H.R. Gross, has discovered that Mellen's graduate studies were financed by Uncle Sam. In 1961, Mellen received a three-year fellowship under Title IV of the National Defense Education Act.

Mellen was given $6,600 in government funds to pursue his studies at the University of Iowa. Rep. Gross comments:

"The American taxpayer must be thrilled that his tax dollars went to a professed Marxist who wants the Communists to win in Viet Nam. How many more characters like Mellen have received similar grants?"

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EXPENSIVE JOBS—"On the bare statistics alone, the federal job training program in Baltimore presents a disturbing picture: More than $1.9 million spent in three years on projects which so far have placed only 236 applicants in jobs. That puts an $8,000 public price tag on each success story. Obviously the State Employment Service and the Baltimore Department of Education as joint administrators of the local job training have to do a better job in selecting candidates to cut down on the costly, high dropout rate (progress already has been made in this direction) and perhaps in the training as well . . . ."—From the Baltimore *Sun*

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WICHITA 2, KANSAS

Demonstrators march down New York City's Fifth Avenue carrying the Stars and Stripes flanked by two Viet Cong flags.

Anti-Viet war marchers confront police lines at Berkeley-Oakland city limits. The marchers were attempting to march on the Oakland Army Terminal.

Continued from Page 1

Can We Laugh at the Marchers?

spring of one single Socialist organization, the League for Industrial Democracy (LID) a longtime wolf-group dressed in sheep's clothing.

Last month the LID announced it had reached an "amicable" separation with its youth subsidiary, the SDS, owing to the problem of tax exemption. The LID wishes to retain tax-exempt status as an "educational" group, while its offspring, the SDS, now is willing to forfeit tax exemption to be an activist outfit. Ideologically, however, the LID did not censure or disavow the SDS. This was impossible, of course, because LID—ever since 1905—has been training students in the Socialist way they should not be going.

In 1945, the LID celebrated its 40th anniversary by issuing a pamphlet of the speeches made at a birthday symposium. On pages 45 and 46 of this pamphlet, entitled "Forty Years of Education," there is the text of remarks made by longtime LID supporter Dr. Harry A. Overstreet, who said one of the "grand things" the league had done was "to bring light to the colleges."

Dr. Overstreet went on, "I can remember the time when this organization was just starting meeting with a number of teachers of the University of California, very apprehensively and timidly making an effort to study this terrible thing called socialism. We studied socialism and we didn't want anybody to know we were doing it. And out here your league started the process of getting college people to think about the things that need to be thought of."

For 50 years the League for Industrial Democracy has been spreading the process of getting teachers and impressionable young teen-agers to think about the things all Marxian Socialists believe in and deem as necessary to be thought of.

Now the LID's teachings have borne fruit, in the Students for a Democratic Society and in other young radical movements.

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

The bad fruits of the League for Industrial Democracy are such that it would seem Americans could do nothing better than uproot the half-century-old tree that bore them.

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POVERTY OVER SECURITY—The magazine *Nation's Business* has come up with an interesting new statistic on the ebb and flow of bureaucracy in the "Great Society." The magazine reports the National Security Council, the nation's supreme strategy planning board, employs *39* persons on its staff. The field marshal of the poverty campaign, Mr. Sargent Shriver, has 1,338 in his Washington office. Both agencies are in the Executive Office of the President.

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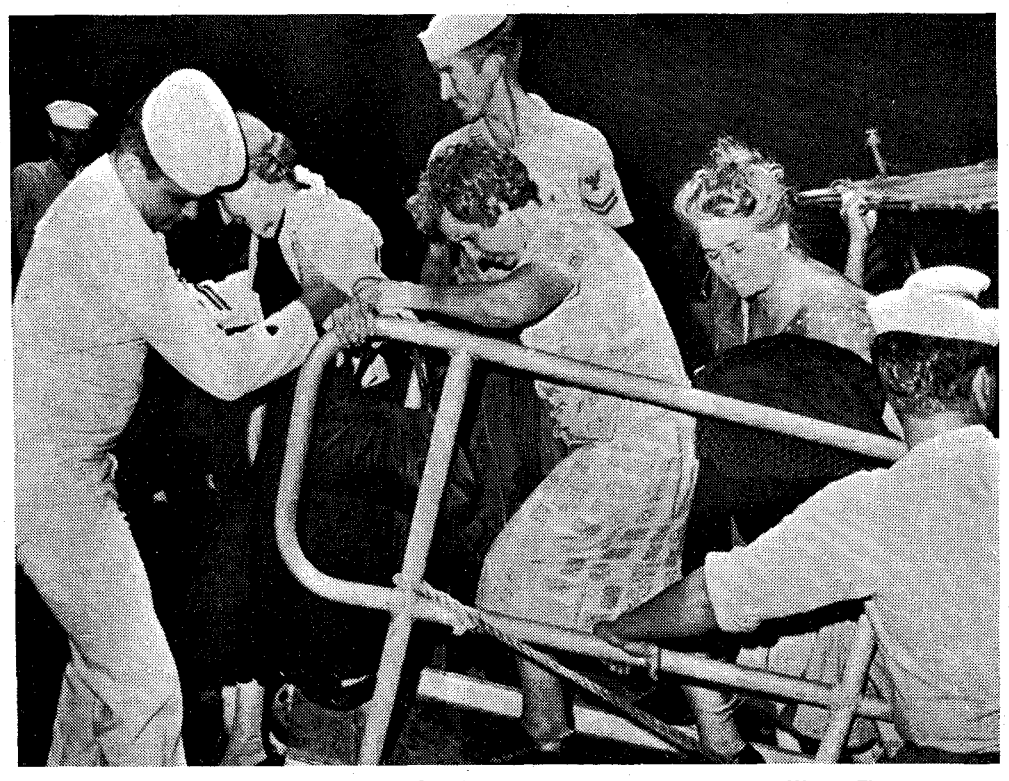

U. S. Coast Guardsmen help Cuban refugees disembark at Key West, Fla.

Castro's Cynical Gesture

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

In offering to let disaffected people leave Cuba, Fidel Castro has taken a mighty step toward breaking U.S. resistance to his regime. This country would certainly be damned if it refused to accept refugees from a cruel tyranny. But in giving asylum to the refugees we will enable Castro to strut before the world as one Marxist dictator who does not operate a prison state. Down through the long future Castro may even glimpse a concord with the United States that will result in the recognition of his government and an end to economic blockade.

The people whom Castro is willing to let go would hardly be of the tiger type that might be counted on to enlist under Bay of Pigs veterans to recapture Cuba for freedom. The tough ones will want to stay on in Cuba, to carry on what limited resistance is possible. The toughest of all are in Castro's jails and concentration camps, which hold some 60,000 to 80,000 political prisoners. Assuredly, there is no thought in Castro's mind of letting these people get out, along with their families.

The United States missed a propaganda chance when it failed to counter Castro's gesture with a statement that we would be glad to accept dissident Cubans, beginning with those imprisoned in La Cabana fortress, El Principe Castle and on the Isle of Pines. Castro would have declined to let the "pols" go, of course, but in turning down our counter-offer he would have had to admit that Cuba remains a prison state even though limited emigration is permitted.

Assuming that the demands for exit visas can be kept within bounds, Castro stands to gain several immediate advantages from the policy he has proposed. First of all, he will get rid of mouths that his faltering economy is unable to feed. Secondly, the property left behind by the emigres will help him solve his housing shortages and also provide something tangible with which to pay Soviet Russia for military aid. Everything is inventoried in Cuba by block informers, and it will be a lucky refugee who gets away with even so much as a wedding ring.

Just how is the United States to handle a flood of refugees who lack anything to help sustain themselves in the difficult time of transition? A nation as rich as ours should be able to tide political refugees over until they can find jobs or individual sponsors. But our record in helping people get out of Cuba has not been very generous up to this point. For some time now Cubans have been able to leave Havana for Mexico City after long and frustrating waits for exit permission. They have been flying to Mexico at a rate of 240 a week. But they have not been allowed to take any money or disposable property with them.

What happens after they reach Mexico makes a squalid story. They have been forced to live for a hundred days and more on whatever food they are able to beg while a burdened U.S. immigration service processes them for visas to the United States.

The Mexican government, with unemployment problems of its own, won't let the Cubans take interim jobs. And only those who have monied sponsors in the United States have been able to afford hotels. There have been cases of suicide among those who have been stuck in transit in Mexico City. Surely if it is to be U.S. policy to accept and sustain new Cuban refugees in Miami and Key West, it would be logical as well as humane to reduce the waiting time for the older refugees who are starving in Mexico while waiting for the cherished U.S. entry permit.

There is a built-in limitation to the Cuban emigration, for Castro will not let potential soldiers slip through his "open door." The families of boys of military age will hardly want to leave Cuba as long as their sons are Castro's army-held hostages. Only the dispirited, the sick and the old stand to get out. By purging himself of his weaker subjects, Castro will be hoping to create a new Sparta, a state geared to live austerely and to fight. Meanwhile, he will be getting credit abroad for being the one humanitarian among Communist dictators who has voluntarily demolished his Berlin Wall. It is a most cynical business all around.

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END NOT SEEN—Scripps-Howard newsman Marshall McNeil reported recently that Congress has thus far appropriated at least $100 billion to run the government. That comes to nearly $380 million for each of the 268 days Congress had then been in session. And the end, warned McNeil, is not in sight: "Three bills involving budget requests of $14 billion still await final action."

Congo Elections in February

Will Tshombe Return to Power?

From the Richmond *News Leader*

Back in the Congo, sad to say, Premier Moise Tshombe has been ousted. This event need not be considered permanent nor disastrous. It is true that Mr. Tshombe is the man who brought the Congo back from the grave; he is probably the only man with the political and administrative skill to put the country on a solid footing over a long-range period.

Moreover, his aristocratic tribal connections give him a popular advantage over his proletarian competitors—much to the distress of political scientists imbued with democratic prejudices. One views the ouster of such a man as not so much of a loss as a reasonably sure bet for the presidency after elections next February.

Mr. Tshombe's ouster must be viewed against the jungle warfare of Congolese politics. The incumbent president, Joseph Kasavubu, is a man of marvelously adaptable principles. He has made himself agreeable to every faction that has gained power since Congolese independence in 1960. He has withstood them all, and withstood all their enemies. Such seeming stability is the result of Congolese instability.

Ousted Premier Moise Tshombe (above) is involved in a power struggle with President Joseph Kasavubu.

Last year, when the country was on the verge of Communist take-over, Mr. Kasavubu summoned Mr. Tshombe out of exile to do the impossible. If this exile put the country back together, then the president had a country to rule; if this exile failed, then the president could try something else.

As it happened, Mr. Tshombe did succeed. He drove out the Communist guerrillas—the final bastion fell just recently. He managed to organize national party elections. And he got acceptance for the first constitution the Congo has ever had.

Now, this constitution is the very nub of the present maneuvering. The presidency as currently defined is a very weak office, which is one reason Mr. Kasavubu has been able to hold it so long. The constitution makes the presidency into a dynamic and powerful office—an office most attractive both to Mr. Kasavubu and to Mr. Tshombe. And while Mr. Kasavubu undoubtedly is grateful to Mr. Tshombe for saving his neck, he suddenly feels no obligation to keep his rival in the powerful premiership while the race is on for the February election.

Not much attention should be attached to the charge that Mr. Tshombe refused to establish "a government of national union." The term is a euphemism for the power struggle that Mr. Tshombe's very success has made possible. The talents which Moise Tshombe has exhibited in the past indicate that he ought to do well in the future.

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ALL IN THE FAMILY—The Indianapolis *News'* Washington correspondent, Lou Hiner Jr., reports that nepotism is back in style. Among the Democratic congressmen with close relatives on the House payroll: Harlen Hagen (Calif.), wife Martha, $827 a month; J. D. Dowdy (Tex.), son J. D. Jr. (age 22) $1,145 a month; T. P. O'Neil (Mass.), daughter Susan, $290 a month; E. J. Patten (N.J.), wife Anna, $692 a month; Ralph Rivers (Alaska), wife Martha, $954 a month; and Adam Clayton Powell (N.Y.), wife Yvette, $1,608 a month.

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SENATOR SOAPER OPINES—The value of a field can be increased by fertilizing, but it does even more for the price if some government agency wants to build on it.—From the Omaha (Neb.) *Evening World-Herald*

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CAPITOL CAMERA

• Former Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Curtis E. LeMay has sharply criticized the Administration for its bombing operations in Viet Nam, saying that we should be hitting industrial plants, ports, power plants and "other resources" that the Communist North Vietnamese are proud of. By delaying such operations, said LeMay, we're allowing innocent people to get killed. LeMay, however, praised the Administration for at least beginning to do some of the things that should be done. "We're doing some of those things that the defeated Republican candidate for the presidency—and an Air Force officer—recommended." "Goldwater as the Republican candidate," LeMay elaborated, "recommended that we do the very same things we are doing now and people threw up their hands in horror." Still, said LeMay, the North Vietnamese aren't getting the message, so we should step up our bombing.

LEMAY

• *Ku Klux Klan Imperial Wizard Robert Shelton, in "testifying" before the House Committee on Un-American Activities here last week, invoked the Fifth Amendment no less than 160 times in reply to questions from committee members. Georgia's liberal Democratic Rep. Charles Weltner praised the Klan investigation, noting that even if no anti-Klan legislation is passed, the exposure of the hooded hate-inciters would prove beneficial. In the past, liberals have attacked the HCUA because of its exposure of Communists and fellow-travelers.*

• Crack reporter Sarah McClendon writes for the North American Newspaper Alliance: "President Lyndon B. Johnson has given orders to the Library of Congress that they are not to reply to queries about his voting record in the House and Senate, nor about statements he made on the floor of Congress." The ban put upon library employes, says Mrs. McClendon, "came as quite a surprise when it was revealed to, of all persons, a member of Congress from the President's home state of Texas." One possible reason for the action: The President's present position on legislation is contrary, in many respects, to his statements when in Congress. The library denies there is a ban, but Mrs. McClendon, upon rechecking her story through the congressman, says she stands by her story.

JOHNSON

• *In another controversial appointment, LBJ has named William Feinberg to the prestigious U.S. District Court of New York. Feinberg's brother, Abraham, is a close friend of the President and a major contributor to the Democratic National Committee. Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach had favored Judge Edward Weinfeld, one of the nation's most distinguised jurists, for the post.*

• Conditions in the Dominican Republic continue to worsen. Communist-led rebels run wild in the capital city of Santo Domingo, looting and killing. A leading conservative leader and the head of an anti-Communist stevedore's union was gunned down last week. The provisional government of Garcia-Godoy has failed to retrieve the rebel arms used during the revolt and the Communists are reported massing for a new take-over.

GARCIA-GODOY

This Week in Washington

Congress Adjourns

The first session of the 89th Congress passed much revolutionary domestic legislation to fill out LBJ's "Great Society," but it still ended on an encouraging note for conservatives; a severe drubbing of several liberal Administration measures in the closing weeks.

Among the victories chalked up by conservatives: defeat of the intensive effort to kill right-to-work; tripping up an Administration maneuver to sell wheat to Russia; killing off the rent subsidy proposal; knocking out the Teacher Corps (see story below); and imposing, for the first time, a ceiling on Western Hemisphere immigration.

Big Labor, furthermore, has been unable to obtain some of its biggest demands, including an increased minimum wage, double-overtime and other labor measures.

Politicos say many factors entered into these defeats, but that a big reason for the inability of the Administration to whip all its legislation through this overwhelmingly Democratic Congress is that the lawmakers have been hearing from back home.

When the Congress reconvenes in January, the Administration will undoubtedly be pushing for its legislation more vigorously than ever, but continual pressure on lawmakers from the grass roots can still stop the "Great Society" steamroller.

Probe of SDS?

Rep. Joe Waggonner (D.-La.) has echoed the sentiments of a number of lawmakers by suggesting that the House Committee on Un-American Activities follow up its probe of the Klan with an investigation of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

The SDS was a key group which helped to organize the October 15-16 worldwide demonstrations against the American policy in Viet Nam. Holding a joint press conference last week in Washington with the National Student Association, SDS said it would continue to urge Americans to avoid the draft. (The NSA, a leftist student group with SDS staff members, encouraged SDS's stand at the conference.)

Congressional probers might be interested in investigating the following about SDS: that it is still a tax-exempt organization; that much of its activities are funded through Walter Reuther's United Auto Workers; and that it has put out joint pamphlets with members of the Peking-oriented May 2nd Movement. Steve Newman, a member of the May 2nd Movement, also told a group meeting on September 18th at 20 East 14th Street in New York City that SDS was preparing a pamphlet on how to "dodge the draft."

Hoffa's New Venture

Congressional probers, long interested in the budding relationship between Teamster boss Jimmy Hoffa and the radical left, have become intrigued by a new Hoffa venture: the Institute on American Freedoms (IAF).

The Teamster chief, who openly boasts of his strange alliance with pro-Communist Harry Bridges of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, has set the IAF into motion with a grant of $60,000.

Currently being incorporated in the District of Columbia as a tax-exempt, non-profit, "educational" institution, the IAF has announced a seemingly harmless objective: to produce studies concerning "appropriate standards for the protection of the rights and liberties of individuals." Insisting that the Teamster gift will not dictate policy, the IAF says it will distribute these studies on civil liberties on a mass basis.

Yet a closer look at the Hoffa-supported IAF indicates it is less likely to be an educational institution than a key propaganda organization for the far-left crowd that has been waging war against any hard-line anti-Communist policies developed by Congress or the Administration.

Law school and political science professors with an ultra-radical bent compose the five-member board which will administer the grant. The five: Daniel M. Berman, professor of government at American University; Vern Countryman, professor of law, Harvard Law School; David Fellman, president of the American Association of University Professors; Philip B. Kurland, professor of law, University of Chicago Law School; and Herbert L. Packer, professor of law, Stanford University Law School.

One of the administrators, Vern Countryman, has participated in National Lawyers' Guild conferences, defended Alger Hiss and signed petitions to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and eliminate the 1950 McCarran Internal Security Act.

The guiding force behind the project, however, has an even more extensive radical background. He is Daniel Berman, the IAF's mustachioed executive director.

Attached five years ago to Rep. Emanuel Celler's (D.-N.Y.) office and the staff of the Senate subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, Berman has paraded himself as an expert on civil rights and a close friend of political big-shots. On the walls of his office at 1907 F. Street, N.W., are displayed pictures of himself with such leading political figures as Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin and the former leader of the Progressive party, Henry Wallace. (Berman was chairman of Students for Wallace in 1948 at the University of Wisconsin.)

After serving one month in the Army, he was released by a court order to become a rabbinical student. His attorney was Lloyd Paul Stryker, the same attorney who defended Alger Hiss.

In later years, Berman has joined in campaigns to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the McCarran Internal Security Act. He has been a sponsor of "Defenders of Three Against HCUA," a group which supports three organizers of a Japanese Communist's "peace" tour of the United States, and has lent support to the now defunct Emergency Committee for Disaster Relief to Cuba, whose chairman was Sidney J. Gluck, an identified Communist.

On Oct. 18, 1962, at the Congregational United Church of Christ in Washington, Berman not only defended Communist Cuba, but claimed the Cuban people were as afraid of the United States as the "Soviet people who have not forgotten the 1919 invasion in which the United States participated to strangle Bolshevism . . . ."

On Oct. 10, 1963, Berman, a moderator of an anti-HCUA meeting at American University, praised identified Communist Frank Wilkinson, saying: "There are men with courage in this country and Mr. Wilkinson is indeed one of them . . . ."

He also said: "With the House Un-American Activities Committee now under a Southern racist from Louisiana, we can expect that the committee will take a prominent part in the movement to smash the civil rights movement." (Chairman Edwin Willis [D.-La.], of course, has fooled Prof. Berman, and, instead, has taken the lead in smashing the violence-inciting Ku Klux Klan.)

In a radio debate on October 9 over a local Washington station, Berman again spouted the radical line: He claimed America was a "threat to the Soviet Union" and called for repeal of the McCarran and Smith Acts, both directed against communism. At one point, Berman suggested there was no difference between the operations of the Communist party and the Republican party. His Peking-born wife is active in Women Strike for Peace and recently traveled to Asia to meet members of the Communist Viet Cong to work out "peace" proposals for Viet Nam.

Nevertheless, Hoffa has chosen to set him up in business. It remains to be seen if the Internal Revenue Service will grant Berman's organization tax-exempt status.

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Federalized Teachers

In passing the $2.3-billion higher education bill last week, the Democratic-controlled Congress has clamped even further federal controls on education. The congressional action surprised some, since it came in the wake of the arbitrary federal fund cut-off to Chicago schools, a measure still stirring a storm of protest against the Office of Education (see *Human Events*, October 23, pages 8 and 9).

The most controversial item, one which the Republicans energetically tried to defeat but couldn't, was Lyndon Johnson's National Teacher Corps. Under this new gimmick, the federal government will recruit some 6,000 teachers for poverty-area schools. The Corps would cost approximately $36.1 million for the first year of its operations and $64.7 for the second. The full salaries of the teachers would be paid for by the federal government.

While the Congress in the closing hours of this session refused to fund the corps so it could operate, the law establishing its existence is still on the books. A simple appropriation by Congress at any time will set the corps machinery into motion.

Rep. Albert Quie (R.-Minn.), a ranking Republican on the House Education and Labor Committee, spoke out sharply against the corps from the floor of the House:

"The National Teacher Corps is too much to swallow . . . . Can you go back home and say to your constituents, 'We gave ample consideration to the National Teacher Corps . . . ? No, you cannot do it, because the subcommittee heard testimony on this bill for only one day.

"On that day they heard from one person who came to testify on it . . . . The other people who appeared that day were asked about it but had not given it any prior study. That is the amount of consideration that was given to it in the subcommittee.

"Now, what did we do in the full committee? . . . We gave five minutes to it in the full committee. Five minutes. Then it was reported out and the House never brought it up or considered it."

Yet worst of all, claims Quie, are the dangerous controls lurking in every corner of the bill. The proposal provides that the federal government pay 100 per cent of the teachers' salaries. "Think of the carrot that this places before every school district to bring in these teachers." Localities hard up for money, Quie implied, might submit to almost any sort of federal controls if they know they could get additional teachers for which the school district will not have to put up one red cent.

Furthermore, noted Quie, even the Administration initially recognized the danger of paying full salaries to teachers. In a statement to the Senate on the matter, the Administration admitted that "it is an unwise precedent for the federal government to begin paying 100 per cent of the salaries of local employes . . . there will be a strong tendency for school districts to apply for the 'free ride.' "

But the controls over education are even more far-reaching than this. Under the act, the commissioner of education, whose leanings are very liberal, will have final control over the selection of the teachers to be trained. Section 513 (a) (1) specifically states that the commissioner is authorized to "recruit, select and enroll experienced teachers and inexperienced teacher-interns who have a bachelor's degree or its equivalent in the Teacher Corps for periods up to two years."

In the Elementary and Secondary School Act passed this year, Quie noted, the federal government can set up local schools. The National Teacher Corps, he feels, is another terribly dangerous step toward nationalization of education.

McCarthy Revisited

The liberals, it seems, can't let up on the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy, even though he died some eight years ago. The latest onslaught comes in the form of a book called *Days of Shame*, now being distributed widely in Washington.

Written by former Sen. Charles E. Potter (R.-Mich.), the book rakes McCarthy over the coals for his Red-hunting days, claiming he persecuted innocent people.

As a prime example, Potter refers to the case of Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, who had worked as a code clerk for the Army.

McCarthy hauled Mrs. Moss before his committee, of which Potter was a member, and accused her of having a Communist record. Mrs. Moss denied it and Potter claims there was no evidence to support the charge.

Says Potter: "Mrs. Moss faced him with dignity from the witness chair, and her all-out honesty and bewilderment at the charges, her grief at losing her government job and Joe's realization that once again another of his balloons was about to be pricked, caused him to make up his mind to leave the room . . . ."

The accusation against McCarthy, however, is pure "Potterism." For while claiming McCarthy is guilty of smearing Mrs. Moss, Potter fails to explain away evidence bearing on the matter produced by the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB).

As *Human Events* pointed out in its Nov. 17, 1958, issue:

" . . . Shunted aside in the election furor in recent weeks was a crucial news break relating to 'McCarthyism' and the continuing fight against subversion in government . . . .

"Upon inspection of Communist party records, the SACB stated that 'the situation that has resulted on the Moss question is that the party's own records, copies of which are now in evidence, and the authenticity of which it does not dispute . . . show an Annie Lee Moss, 72 R St., S.W., Washington, D.C., was a party member . . . .'"

The martyred Mrs. Moss, whom Potter's heart bleeds for, told Senators McCarthy and Potter that she lived at 72 R St., S.W. A little embarrassing, isn't it, Sen. Potter?

Lumps for GRI

Republican leaders have launched a concerted attack on Group Research, Inc., the Washington-based, Democrat-financed "research" group that compiles dossiers on the so-called radical right.

Sen. Thruston Morton of Kentucky and Gov. Mark Hatfield of Oregon launched the campaign at recent GOP dinners honoring Gen. Eisenhower. They both noted that Democratic National Committee funds were financing GRI and its smears of eminent Americans, including Ike.

Morton renewed the attack last week, charging that Democratic National Chairman John Bailey had urged party workers throughout the country to use GRI facilities.

He said that GRI's various directories exposed the "extremist affiliations" of such men as Bishop Fulton Sheen, Sen. Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.), and Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen. The organization, he said, sees "a peril to our Republic in such organizations as the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge, Pa."

"Having learned that a grade school pupil may become suspect by accepting a Freedoms Foundation award, I then started looking for other names which would fit into 'other shades' over which this organization watches so vigilantly," Morton said.

Morton was unable to find the name of Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist party. Yet he did find the names of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and ex-Communists who had renounced the party and testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Concluded Morton:

"When the compilers of this list look to the left, they obviously lose their sight completely. If we are to accept their own boast that they watch over extremists of all shades, then they see nothing wrong with the extremists of the left even though they be members of the Communist party."

• *Home foreclosures throughout the country are running at the highest rate in 30 years. Government figures disclose they jumped 8 per cent during the second quarter of 1965.*

CAPITOL CAMERA

• *The United States and certain fair weather allies have agreed to sell nuclear reactors to Communist-bloc nations. A State Department spokesman says the reactors must be used only for "peaceful" purposes.*

• Robert Taft Jr. last week compared this year's solidly Democratic Congress to Hitler's Reichstag and said that its members were permitting LBJ to do their thinking for them. The former Ohio Republican congressman told a Denver audience that Johnson "expects and is getting unquestioning obedience from almost all members of his party," adding "there is no precedent in this country for such a record."

TAFT

• *The St. John River project, a multi-million-dollar boondoggle (see page 9), passed the Congress only after a slick maneuver by Administration forces. The House, disagreeing with the Senate, voted it down at one stage, but Administration forces slipped it into the Omnibus Rivers and Harbors bill and refused to allow the House to vote on the project as a separate item. Thus, House members were left with this option: voting against the entire bill, which contains federal funds for over half the congressional districts, or going along. The vote in favor of passage, therefore, was inevitable.*

• Rep. John Moss (D.-Calif.) last week lashed out at the apostles of appeasement within his own party. The seven-term congressman was especially critical of Simon Casady, president of the 70,000-member California Democratic Council, who has cheered the activities of anti-Viet Nam pickets and draft card burners. "Mr. Casady is an intemperate, divisive and dissident voice no longer at home in the Democratic party," Moss said.

MOSS

• *Vice President Hubert Humphrey and Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach failed to rescue Kennedy crony Francis X. Morrissey last week when they tried to ram his judicial nomination through the Senate. Sen. "Ted" Kennedy (D.-Mass.), who led the fight in the upper chamber for Morrissey, who received his law degree from a diploma mill, finally gave up, however, when Sen. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.) said he would battle the nomination down to the wire. Kennedy indicated he would fight for the nomination again next year, but politicos in the Capitol feel that the Morrissey nomination may be dead.*

• Sen. Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.) suggests, tongue in cheek, that "one of the reasons why some of the public may seem confused on LBJ's foreign policy lies not with the State Department but with the Post Office Department." The South Dakota solon recently mailed a home-state editor a copy of the State Department "White Paper" on Viet Nam. The document was delivered 22 days later. Comments Mundt: "International crises have been started and solved in less time!"

MUNDT

• *The New York* Times *reports that U.N. insiders believe that Ambassador Arthur Goldberg will run for governor of New York in 1966. "His victory, it was said, would re-establish the Democratic organization in Albany and raise a 'loyalist' opponent to the ambitions of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy," the* Times *disclosed.*

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How Can It Succeed?

The New Materialism of the 'Great Society'

By JENKIN LLOYD JONES

A recent editorial in *The Wall Street Journal* criticized the architects of the "Great Society" for their materialism.

Webster defines "materialism" as "the theory that human phenomena, historical, social or psychological, should be viewed or interpreted in terms of physical or material causes rather than spiritual or ethical causes."

People who are totally absorbed in the increase of their possessions, and the expansion of their personal comforts, can be said to be materialists. According to American tradition Wall Street is headquarters for the grabby set, and *The Wall Street Journal* is supposed to be this set's Bible. How does such a publication, gaining its livelihood from the patronage of men who hope to make a profit, have the impudence to criticize the vocal humanitarians of the "Great Society"?

The answer is simple. The Journal is right. There has never been an American political administration that promised so many material rewards and creature comforts to so many people. And, unlike the ill-fated two - chickens - in - every-pot hopes of Herbert Hoover, many of these goodies are to be delivered painlessly and without the requirement of any labor or obligation by the recipient.

Most of us are materialists to a degree. We do not willingly dress in sackcloth, or starve ourselves, or mortify the flesh. We glory in eight cylinders when six would do us well enough and most of the world still walks. Our industrialists are masters of planned obsolescence and we in the newspaper business are abettors, because a roaring turnover of goods stimulates advertising.

Nor should Americans be apologetic for our restless quest for the better mousetrap. Because we won't put up with peat fires and hand saws and well-sweeps and washboards we have developed techniques for convenient, opulent living that are the envy of the world and the despair of our ideological opponents.

But our current political leadership has embraced the dogma that social problems and collective spiritual illnesses in America can be cured by a simple outpouring of things on the part of government.

We are to cure ignorance by crash programs of instruction.

We are to cure crime by the construction of huge public apartments and playgrounds.

We are to cure child neglect by giving money to mothers.

Unemployment will vanish beneath a flood of job corps projects.

We will have a "War on Poverty" and obliterate this evil by hurling gold at it.

Unhappily, our early experiences with this effort to follow the appropriations committee into the "Great Society" have not been altogether satisfactory.

In "Operation Head Start," a plan to put slum children in preschool, it was discovered that the most disadvantaged youngsters didn't show up because their parents were too uninterested to cooperate.

The crime rates so far have not dropped in neighborhoods where the fanciest low-cost (to the renters) housing has replaced tenements.

Aid-to-dependent-children payments have made it profitable for some mothers to produce illegitimate children.

And the early experience at Job Corps camps indicates that about 30 per cent of the unskilled men who are being given an opportunity to acquire skills at the expense of the taxpayers soon demand to be returned to their street corners.

Admittedly, it is too early to develop a fair picture of all these grandiose experiments. Certainly, a number of citizens will be made more hopeful, more healthful and more hireable by any windfalls in aid and training.

But whether for sentimental or political reasons, it is interesting that these gigantic new aid programs have little or nothing to say about the obligation of the individual to himself and to the state which is trying to help him.

Instead, the idea is peddled that a cruel and unfeeling social system has been responsible for the fact that an individual lacks what he wants, that youths are in trouble with the police, that children can't keep up in school. The "Great Society" will cure this. Vote for the "Great Society."

The trouble is that if this materialistic philosophy is not completely correct, that if such ephemeral things as honesty, ambition and hard labor are still important to man's full existence, there will be deep disappointment. Long before the "Great Society" was thought of, philosophers and religious teachers maintained that part of man's regeneration must come from within, and that the more one rationalizes a man's failures the less determination he will have to improve himself.

To buck up our under-performing citizens is a noble work. But to prop them up can be an endless and growing task. It is not clear that the "Great Society" knows the difference.

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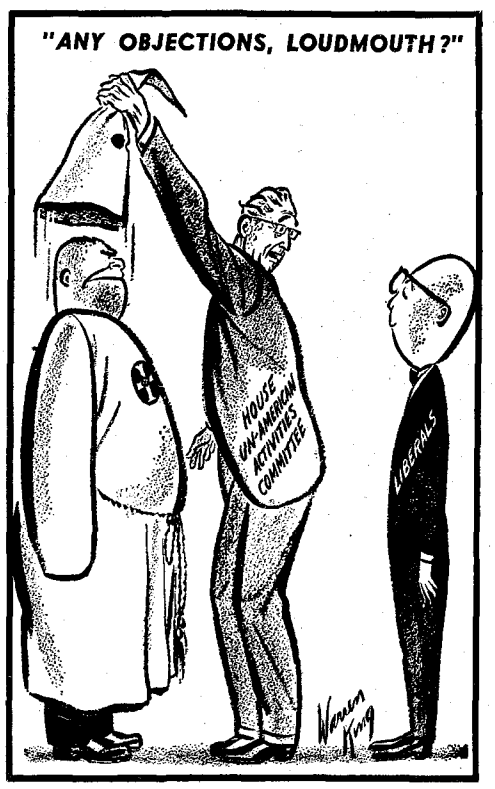
Strange Silence About HCUA

From the New York *Daily News*

The House Committee on Un-American Activities on October 19th began in Washington a long and carefully planned probe of the Ku Klux Klan.

We're all for this investigation of a notoriously reactionary hate-mob, and hope the committee will follow its decades-long policy of pulling no punches and giving not a damn where the chips fall.



At the outset, though, we're much interested in learning how the professional liberals will view the committee's move to expose the Klan. This committee is a pet hate of most professional liberals, who rend the heavens with their bellowing whenever it goes after Communists, Pinkos, fellow travelers, or any other radicals.

Do we hear any objections to this probe from liberals? Indeed, do we hear any comments whatever on it from liberals?

☐ ☐ ☐

SPIES FROM CUBA—Cuban exile leaders warn that Fidel Castro may be slipping espionage agents into this country under the guise of anti-Communist refugees. Says Dr. Trisco del Junco, a surgeon and president of the American Committee to Free Cuba: "Among these exiles would, of course, be a large number of spies. He's done that before—is doing it, perhaps, right now. With a large number of persons to process for immigration as refugees, it is inevitable that many spies would sneak through. In short, I think this entire move should be examined closely for booby traps."

☐ ☐ ☐

DOING THE TWIST—No wonder LBJ is having so much trouble with handling the Communists. He isn't quite sure how to twist arms that can twist back.

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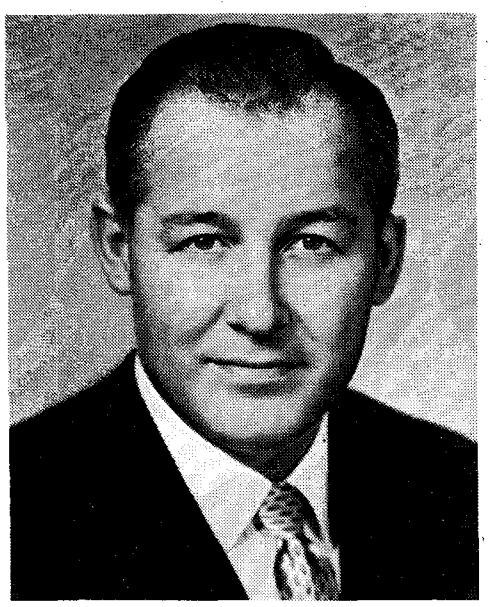

Rep. Robert Michel (R.-Ill.), left, wonders what is being planned by Francis Keppel's Office of Education.

Office of Education Won't Let Press, Congress Look at Studies

By WALTER TROHAN

Congress and the press are being denied any look at two U.S. Office of Education studies which apparently constitute a blueprint for the assumption of federal authority over education at the expense of states and cities.

The two studies were considered at an executive group meeting in the Office of Education which was presided over by Henry Loomis, chief aide to Francis Keppel, commissioner of the Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Rep. Robert H. Michel (R.-Ill.) secured a copy of the minutes of the meeting which listed the studies as:

1. Proposal for the establishment of a national research and training center for state educational agency development.

2. Position paper in regard to the office's future role and responsibilities with large city school districts and state education agencies.

Michel demanded a copy of the papers but his request was refused. The *Tribune* also asked Loomis for copies and was told that they are only "staff papers" and not completed studies or recommendations.

Loomis said both papers were prepared by a staff member. Both were roughly three pages in length. Both were debated at the meeting and there was some disagreement among the 12 education aids who attended the conference, two of them briefly.

Loomis said that the papers were rejected. However, he acknowledged that they were returned to the author to be redone. The author was not identified. Loomis said the papers are in the working stage and are confidential in this stage. He added the papers are not blueprints of anything as yet, merely constituting definitions of the issues and problems.

Michel concludes that it is clear that the Office of Education is moving toward a blueprint or official position, which is aimed at federal control of education in the primary and secondary school level. He warned that the effort of the Office of Education to force Chicago to accept its dictation by withholding federal funds is an example of what can happen in any school district in the country. The Chicago effort was defeated but only because appeals to President Johnson forced the bureaucrats to back pedal.

Whatever is going on in the Office of Education, the bureaucrats are to be condemned for operating under a cloak of secrecy.

Bureaucrats are constantly reaching for power. More power naturally enough means more jobs. In this grasp for power, Congress is partly to blame. In its headlong dash to pass civil rights and other legislation, Congress has often left details for the carrying out of its programs to bureaucrats.

In the case of the education legislation, it was run through the House without adequate time given for educators and the public to debate the federal aid program. No hearings were held in the field and reports are being denied the people.

"I must conclude," said Rep. Michel, "that the true purpose of this elementary and secondary education act is not to supply more money to the schools but to give the federal government a decisive vote in the making up of our local school curriculums and systems.

"As the amounts of federal funds increase, state and local boards of education will be less and less able to resist the onslaught of federal pressures."

(Copyright 1965, Chicago *Tribune*)

Our Captain and Crew

Today's Masters of Illogic

By MORRIE RYSKIND

A number of conservatives, dismayed at what they deem the suicidal course of the Ship of State, ask what may be done to avoid the rapids the current captain and crew are heading us for.

I'd like to be more encouraging, but an honest scorekeeper, however he's rooting, must give you the actual tally.

What glimmer of hope I see lies in the distance. Norway has dislodged its Socialists, and even the Kremlin is talking of the incentive motive. But here, under government experts, we still head for 1984.

We have made other trips with these experts and their like. Twenty years ago they told us Mao was just an agrarian reformer and, if we played our cards right, we could woo him away from the Communists. Today these same cognoscenti tell us if we play ball with the Muscovites we can woo them away from Mao.

Through the FDR years we argued taxes were too high and that the law of diminishing returns would destroy our incentive and our system. We pointed out that the Coolidge regime had cut taxes and thereby increased government revenues, which were used to cut the national debt.

For that we were sneered at as "economic royalists." Then the experts did an about-face under LBJ and cut taxes and promptly boasted of higher government intake: as though they were the ones who discovered the law of diminishing returns.

But when we objected that they hadn't followed through and were actually increasing the debt, they jeered at our "Puritan ethics."

The masterpiece of illogic came from the old pro, Hubert Humphrey, in a recent speech. For years the vice president has been a relentless advocate of foreign aid, regardless of the state of our debt or our gold reserves. This time, defending our domestic spending, he asked plaintively, "If we can support foreign countries, why can't we take care of our own?" If that doesn't win the brass ring, heaven only knows what will. It shames that old one about the man who killed his parents and asked for leniency because he was an orphan.

I have only one suggestion, and I think time is running out on that. What we need desperately is a crash program for birth control among government experts. If these jack rabbits can't add, why should we let them keep on multiplying?

(Copyright 1965, Los Angeles *Times*)

□ □ □

STRIKES INCREASE—Irresponsible labor leaders are threatening the U.S. economy. Thus far in 1965, there have been 16.8 million man-days lost to strikes, compared with 11.2 million and 11.3 million for the same periods in 1964 and 1963. Strikes in August idled 222,000 workers, highest level since 1959.

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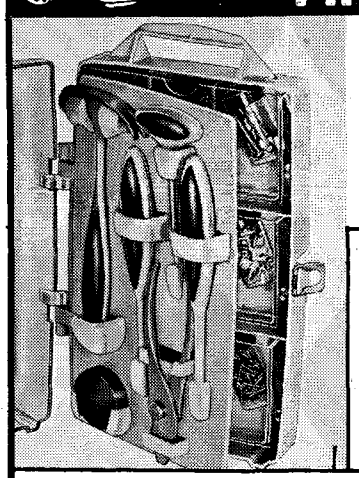

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House Stalls Rent Subsidy Plan, 185-162

Following is the 185-to-162 rollcall vote by which the House on October 14 struck down the appropriation of $6.18 million to pay for the first year of the rent subsidy program (see page 4). Although the Senate then voted to grant the appropriation, the House deletion was upheld by a Senate-House conference committee. The subsidy program is probably dead for this session but will undoubtedly be brought up again next year. An "aye" vote below is a vote to cut out the rent subsidy funds.

Democrats

for: 86

Abernethy
Addabbo
Ashmore
Aspinall
Beckworth
Bennett
Bonner
Brooks
Burleson
Cabell
Callan
Casey
Chelf
Colmer
Cooley
Culver
Davis (Ga.)
de la Garza
Dorn
Dowdy
Downing
Everett
Fallon
Fisher
Flynt
Foley
Fountain
Gettys
Hagan (Ga.)
Hagen (Calif.)
Haley
Harris
Hebert
Henderson
Herlong
Hull
Ichord
Jarman
Jennings
Jones (Ala.)
Jones (Mo.)
Karth
Landrum
Lennon
McCarthy
McMillan
McVicker
Macdonald
Marsh
Matthews
Mills
Moeller
Morris
Murray
Olson (Minn.)
O'Neal
Passman
Pickle
Pike
Poage
Pool
Purcell
Rogers (Fla.)
Roush
Satterfield
Schmidhauser
Scott
Selden
Sikes
Smith (Iowa)
Smith (Va.)
Stalbaum
Steed
Stubblefield
Taylor
Teague (Tex.)
Todd
Tuck
Tuten
Waggonner
Walker (N.M.)
Watts
White (Tex.)
Whitener
Whitten
Williams

Republicans

for: 99

Anderson (Ill.)
Andrews, Glenn
Andrews (N.D.)
Ashbrook
Ayres
Baldwin
Bates
Battin
Belcher
Bell
Berry
Betts
Bolton
Bow
Broomfield
Broyhill (N.C.)
Broyhill (Va.)
Buchanan
Byrnes (Wis.)
Cahill
Callaway
Carter
Cederberg
Chamberlain
Clausen, Don
Cleveland
Collier
Conte
Corbett
Cramer
Cunningham
Curtin
Dague
Davis (Wis.)
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dole
Duncan (Tenn.)
Dwyer
Edwards (Ala.)
Ellsworth
Erlenborn
Fulton (Pa.)
Goodell
Griffin
Gross
Grover
Gubser
Gurney
Hall
Hansen (Idaho)
Harsha
Harvey (Mich.)
Hutchinson
Jonas
Keith
King (N.Y.)
Kunkel
Langen
Latta
Lipscomb
McCulloch
McEwen
MacGregor
Mailliard
Martin (Ala.)
Martin (Mass.)
Mathias
May
Michel
Minshall
Moore
Morse
Mosher
Nelsen
Pelly
Pirnie
Poff
Quie
Reid (Ill.)
Reinecke
Rhodes (Ariz.)
Robison
Rumsfeld
Schneebeli
Schweiker
Smith (Calif.)
Smith (N.Y.)
Springer
Stafford
Stanton
Thomson (Wis.)
Tupper
Utt
Watkins
Whalley
Widnall
Younger

Democrats

against: 160

Adams
Albert
Annunzio
Ashley
Bandstra
Barrett
Blatnik
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Brown (Calif.)
Burke
Burton (Calif.)
Byrne (Pa.)
Cameron
Carey
Clevenger
Cohelan
Conyers
Corman
Craley
Daniels
Dent
Denton
Diggs
Dingell
Donohue
Dow
Dulski
Dyal
Edmondson
Edwards (Calif.)
Evans (Colo.)
Evins (Tenn.)
Farbstein
Farnsley
Fascell
Feighan
Flood
Fogarty
Ford, William D.
Fraser
Friedel
Fulton (Tenn.)
Gallagher
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilbert
Gonzales
Grabowski
Gray
Green (Pa.)
Greigg
Grider
Hamilton
Hanley
Hanna
Hansen (Iowa)
Hansen (Wash.)
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hechler
Helstoski
Hicks
Holland
Howard
Hungate
Huot
Irwin
Jacobs
Joelson
Johnson (Calif.)
Johnson (Okla.)
Karsten
Kastenmeier
Kee
Kelly
King (Calif.)
King (Utah)
Kirwan
Kluczynski
Krebs
Leggett
Long (Md.)
Love
McDowell
McFall
McGrath
Machen
Mackay
Mackie
Madden
Mahon
Matsunaga
Meeds
Miller
Minish
Mink
Monagan
Moorhead
Morgan
Morrison
Moss
Multer
Murphy (Ill.)
Murphy (N.Y.)
Natcher
Nedzi
Nix
O'Hara (Mich.)
Olsen (Mont.)
O'Neill (Mass.)
Ottinger
Patman
Patten
Perkins
Philbin
Powell
Price
Pucinski
Race
Redlin
Resnick
Reuss
Rhodes (Pa.)
Rivers (Alaska)
Rodino
Rogers (Colo.)
Ronan
Roncalio
Rooney (N.Y.)
Rooney (Pa.)
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roybal
Ryan
St. Germain
St. Onge
Schisler
Secrest
Sickles
Sisk
Slack
Staggers
Sullivan
Sweeney
Thompson (N.J.)
Trimble
Tunney
Udall
Ullman
Vanik
Vigorito
Vivian
Wilson, Charles
Wolff
Wright
Yates
Zablocki

Republicans

against: 2

Halpern
Reid (N.Y.)

The Court Double-Talks Again

From the Dallas *Morning News*

Two dispatches the other day indicate that the Supreme Court is off on another binge of inconsistent rulings that perplex the lawyer and leave the layman scratching his head.

The court agreed to hear a case contesting the way Texans elect their state legislators. But it refused to hear "for want of jurisdiction" the way New York state elects its county boards of supervisors. In Texas, state legislators are elected by counties.

The New York suit contended that the way voters elect board members violates the one man, one vote edict handed down by the court in 1964. New York's 62 counties have boards of supervisors similar to Texas' county commissioners.

In a general sense, elections of both the supervisors and the commissioners are similar. One elected supervisor from each town and city ward in the county comprises a New York county board. In Texas each county is divided into commissioners' precincts and voters in each precinct elect a commissioner to the commissioners court.

Like most Texas precincts, New York's wards do not have equal populations—hence, the alleged violation of the one man, one vote doctrine previously legislated by the nine-man body.

Since the court did not amplify its "want of jurisdiction" statement, we can only assume the justices plan to limit application of their vote edict and stay out of county politics.

But if the court has decided (for the time being, at least) it has no power to interfere in county government, why in the name of John Jay did it take the Texas case? Like the New York suit, it is strictly concerned with county election procedures established by state law.

The suit challenges the policy in Texas of each county electing its state representatives at large. The appellant contends that counties with two or more representatives should be divided into districts of equal population with voters in each district sending one man to the House.

There appears to be no basic difference in the two cases except this—in the Texas case, the appellant charges that the Negro race is being discriminated against. He reasons that counties with sizable Negro populations should have Negro legislative districts represented, presumably by Negro legislators.

Since there are no Negroes in the Texas House, the Negro race allegedly is denied a voice in the Capitol. This, he says, is a violation of the 14th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution, . . . the basis for the court's one man, one vote ruling.

So, in effect, the Supreme Court is being asked to expand its Inquisition of state government which began with the decision that both houses of state legislatures should be filled on a one man, one vote basis. The court is now urged to decide on the racial composition of state legislatures.

If the color of skin is to be a factor in legislative representation, what about religious belief? Will non-Mormons contest the makeup of the Utah State Legislature? And will Protestants contest the makeup of legislatures that might have a majority of Catholics?

Political Imprint on Youth Corps

By JERRY LANDAUER in the *Wall Street Journal*
Oct. 12, 1965 — Reprinted with permission

Carlinville, Ill.—When Sargent Shriver's anti-poverty program descended on southern Illinois one Friday afternoon, certain townsfolk in Macoupin County could hardly contain their joy. "I thought it was too good to be true for a thing like that just to drop on us," recalls Walter Vesper, a Democratic ward leader who makes his living checking eggs and produce for the state department of agriculture.

In Staunton, Mr. Vesper and several more Democratic colleagues unhesitatingly enlisted as local lieutenants in the national anti-poverty crusade. With an efficiency that big-city machines might envy, the small-town politicans worked the phones that weekend. By 9 o'clock Monday morning more than a score of young men and women aged 16 to 21 were lined up outside the city clerk's office and by late afternoon close to 40 had signed up for the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

"Not one Republican family around here knew anything about it until after the kids were enrolled," says Roy France, former mayor and voluntary supervisor of the Staunton NYC project who later quit in disgust. "I'd say probably not more than five kids were really poor. While the wealthy kids were working, many who didn't have decent clothes to go to town in came to me crying. It was a rotten, corrupt political deal."

Here at the county seat, the joy generated by the NYC matched the cheers it received in Staunton. Skipping church on Sunday, Carlinville's five Democratic precinct leaders gathered around the council table in City Hall to deliberate. In meetings convened for 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 5:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. the leaders lined up enrollees. "By Sunday night we had 27 boys and 10 girls," Mayor Howard Heinz recalls.

Lanky Mayor Heinz, a furniture dealer, hadn't even been aware that Macoupin County would participate in the Youth Corps part of the poverty program until an emissary appeared in his store at 5 p.m. the previous Friday to tell him. "It was a purely federal expenditure going down the hatch anyway, so I took it," the mayor explains.

"The kids were supposed to start work Monday morning. I asked, 'How can we organize this thing so fast?' and this fellow said not to worry. That had been taken care of, he told me." Next day Carlinville's Democratic chief called to suggest the Sunday meetings.

But though Carlinville's Democrats organized the corps without help from county or state welfare agencies (the county public aid director wasn't even asked to provide a list of potential enrollees) and without consulting Washington's selection guidelines, the youth project rolled along fairly well for a time.

The youngsters helped stack books at the library, supervised children in the park, cleaned up parts of the city cemetery, pulled grass from sidewalk cracks, and cut away underbrush near the lake. They were paid $40 for a 32-hour week.

Some problems did crop up. One boy who terrorized other brush-cutters with a machete-like knife had to be removed for psychiatric examination. John Dunn, veteran Democratic leader of the third ward, tried to fire a second boy whose parents he believed might be Republicans.

Nonetheless, many townsfolk say that, to some extent, at least, Washington's goal of providing useful work experience for needy kids was met. Naturally, Democratic politicians lead what chorus of praise is heard for the corps' accomplishments.

"These kids did things that have never been done in this town before," asserts Robert (Sonny) Albertine, one of the five precinct leaders who attended the Sunday selection sessions. Mr. Albertine, who draws $748 monthly as chief plumber at the statehouse in Springfield, a post to which he was appointed by the secretary of state, particularly resents complaints that his 17-year-old stepson was among the youths who found work in the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

"He comes from a broken home, don't he?" Sonny demands. "Believe me, that kid came home from work with blisters on his hands. Anyway, to the victors goes the spoils, you know what I mean?"

The appearance of the stepson's name on the list of recruits published by one of the town's two weekly newspapers was among the events that inflamed the critics. Others wondered how a girl member of the corps could afford to drive to her playground-supervisor job in a sporty red convertible (a gift from her grandfather). Charles F. Wolf, a bacteriologist, began firing off a volley of protest letters to Washington; there, the Labor Department operates the NYC under Sargent Shriver's generalship.

Mr. Wolf's complaints drew a rather prompt response. Sargent Shriver's headquarters dispatched an inspector, and within a few days 83 corpsmen in the county were dropped as ineligible. But that still left Macoupin holding 186 of the 900 jobs filled in all Illinois beyond Chicago. "We don't fool around down here," brags county Democratic leader Edgar Fuess, recalling that of the first 600 jobs Macoupin hogged half. Mr. Fuess is on the state payroll as a truck weight checker.

Spokesmen for the Illinois Farmers Union, the statewide project sponsor, say politics infiltrated the Youth Corps as a byproduct of well-intentioned haste to get it going. "The thing did get away from us," concedes Ray Watson, Farmers Union president. "But as soon as we found something wrong we got cracking."

Critics, however, pointing to the Farmers Union's close ties with Illinois Democrats, question the wisdom of delegating responsibility for any part of the anti-poverty program to organizations which are necessarily involved in local or state politics.

Democratic boss Fuess, for example, is a Farmers Union member. He readily concedes that the group's county president asked him to help organize the Youth Corps. "Naturally, I helped all I could."

Right now the local Democrats are waiting hopefully for more federal money to finance a follow-up project of part-time work for youngsters who otherwise couldn't stay in school. Few politicos who greeted the Youth Corps with sign-up pencils poised seem chastened.

"There was only one mistake in the whole business," concludes Carlinville's Sonny Albertine. "That was when Washington paid attention to a bunch of gripers."

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How to Win Elections: LBJ's $300-Million Boondoggle in Maine

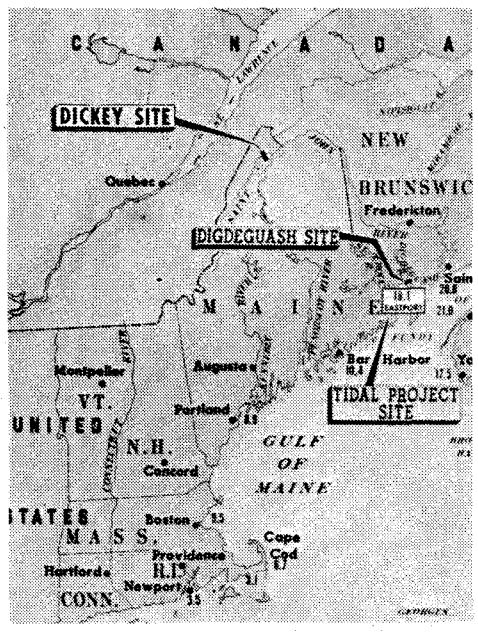
By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

President Johnson hopes to wrap Maine up for the Democratic party in 1966 and 1968. The price tag—paid by the American taxpayer: $300 million. The method: Construction of a St. John River hydroelectric project—the biggest attempted boondoggle since the billion-dollar Passamaquoddy Dam, of which it was originally a party.

How it is being done is a fascinating story.

Think back to the New Deal days. President Franklin D. Roosevelt was captivated by a project to harness the ocean's tides at Passamaquoddy in Maine. There was some suspicion that this could be done, but at a fantastic cost. Maine would be flooded with federal dollars, but Passamaquoddy would never produce enough electric power to make it worth the bother. There was, moreover, no need for a project of this magnitude. In short, it was a make-work project—and as such was abandoned when Congress finally discovered what was happening.

Repeatedly, there have been efforts to restore the Passamaquoddy project. All studies made by the Interior Department have failed to find any justification for Passamaquoddy. But Mr. Johnson has a long memory. When he campaigned in Maine during the 1964 election, he promised that if returned to the White House he would "do something" about giving the state both Passamaquoddy and its related St. John River hydroelectric project.



This map shows the scope of the massive planned federal project.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall dusted off the plans, and told the President that Passamaquoddy just didn't make sense. It was pointed out, too, that it would reopen an old controversy, put the Democrats in a ridiculous light, and knock the federal budget for a billion-dollar loop. When the President insisted, Mr. Udall conceded that the St. John River project, separated from Passamaquoddy, wouldn't look so bad.

Whereupon, the St. John River madness was included in the Omnibus Public Works Bill, better known as the "pork barrel" bill. It was the largest single item, taking up more than 10 per cent of the entire authorization. And it was Mr. Johnson's baby, so the Senate did not even hold hearings. This has become par for the course with what was once called the world's most deliberative body.

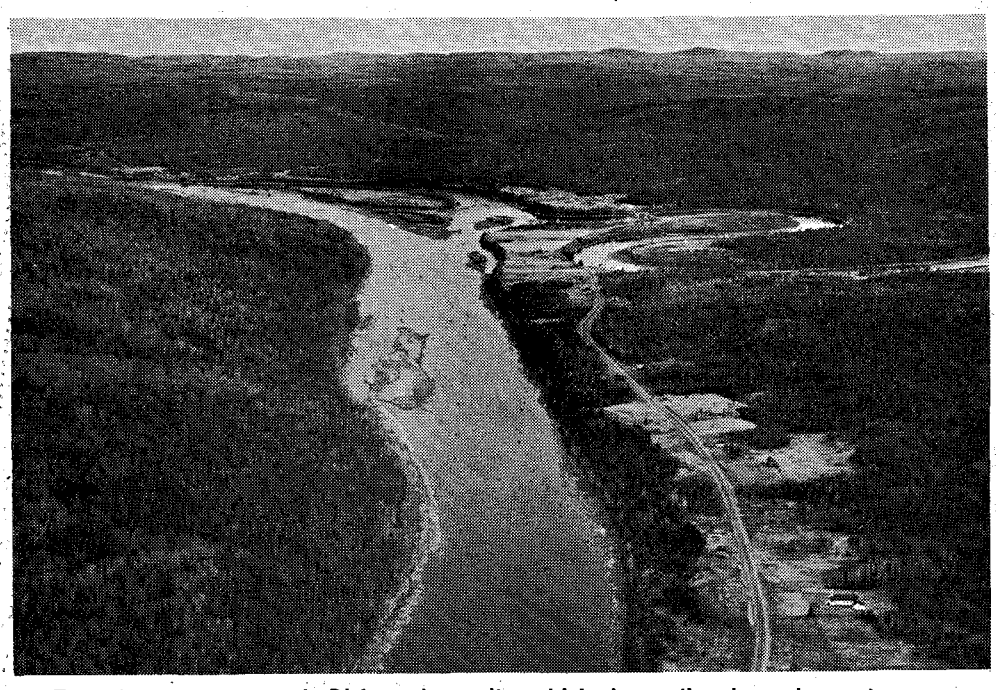
The House did hold hearings. Thus it was discovered that the project had not been adequately studied by the Corps of Engineers or the Interior Department. Secretary Udall was forced to admit that there were no marketing plans for the power to be produced and that 95 per cent would have to be exported by Maine if any use at all were made of it.

Since this column was written, the House, bowing to the wishes of the Senate, has passed a package public works authorization bill including the St. John River project and sent it to the President for his signature (see page 5). Money to finance this boondoggle, however, must be voted upon separately, probably in the next session. Conservatives should write their congressmen urging defeat of this project.

Other testimony showed that the St. John Project was being built in a region that had no power shortages, that a nuclear power plant would cost half what the hydroelectric project was being billed at and would be situated closer to industry and that the Interior Department figures on power rates from the project were understated as were construction costs. Twenty of New England's 25 congressmen strongly opposed the project, charging that it would retard other projects which will genuinely reduce the cost of power.

Electric companies in the region offered alternative plans which would produce equivalent power for less money, privately financed and at no cost to the federal treasury. Engineering experts warned that St. John would be obsolete before it was completed.

When the omnibus public works bill reached the House floor, efforts were made by Speaker John McCormack to ram the St. John authorization through. On a teller vote, however, the House overwhelmingly voted to send that provision back to committee where it would die a well-deserved death.



This is the proposed Dickey dam site which has stirred such controversy in Congress.

The Administation, however, has not despaired. The Senate version of the "pork barrel" bill still includes the $300 million for the St. John project. If House conferees, properly brainwashed and arm-twisted, do not battle the Senate conferees, then the St. John boondoggle will become a legislative reality.

The word has reportedly gone out from the White House to keep the St. John project in the bill. If history is repeated, pressure will be applied where it most hurts a congressman—in the patronage nerve—to bring about quiet enactment. And since the tradition of "pork barrel" bills is that once you get your piece, it's bad manners to stand in anyone else's way, there will be sentiment against using the scissors on St. John.

That's how it stands. Only by forcing each member of the House to go on record for or against this new Passamaquoddy project will it be defeated. If it can be approved by an anonymous voice vote, there's trouble ahead. After all, to many here in Washington, $300 million isn't very much. It will provide work in Maine and give the Democrats a strangle hold on its politics. That alone makes it cheap at the price.

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Bloc Appeals Crush Representative Government

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

As the rubber-stamp Congress sloshes toward adjournment, splattering more red ink on the public, President Johnson's four-year farm bill puts the political venality on a long-term basis—for sure. The average man loses again.

Our wheat surplus has been cut to about 646 million bushels from 802 million a year ago. Corn stocks are down from 742 million bushels to 531 million. Federal grain storage and handling charges are a speedometer on the change. These alone are down $163 million a year from 1960. In fact, surplus government grain bins in some areas are so unusable that 50 in Iowa are being converted into sheds and shops for Job Corps camps.

But who would know it?

The cotton picture is different. Cotton exports are down about 40 per cent below last year. Government cotton stocks are up to nearly the all-time high of 14.5 million bales. This is about a full year's total production. And the domestic and export subsidies and government above-market loans to farmers on this one crop alone will cost nearly $1 billion this year.

President Johnson and all the rest claim they are battling against our "balance-of-payments problem"—which is just a soft definition for our gold crisis. Yet even the Department of Agriculture admits that if the cotton crop were liberated into the channels of trade it would reduce our balance of payments deficit approximately $500 million a year.

Farming is hard work, essential work, and this particular writer was brought up on it. The hazards are there, sometimes cruel, and the adage that "a farmer's work is never done" is entirely true. But when our politicans talk about our government being "of the people, by the people, for the people," they should be talking about 196 million people. Are they?

Today we have fewer than 15 million people living on farms—less than 8 per cent of our population. Nevertheless, each year President Johnson's four-year farm bill will cost the whole population more than $4 billion.

The people's money delivered to the 8 per cent covers the growing of wheat, feed grains, cotton, rice, wool and dairy products. In the cases of wheat and wool it gives higher cash payments without any change in today's lower market prices, "to improve grower's income." And the cash going directly to farmers will exceed $1.5 billion a year.

Yet why to farmers? If the same man who is a farmer ran a shoe store he wouldn't get a nickel. Nor would a doctor, a dentist, a seamstress or any other man or woman in business for himself. That's representative government?

Under the former system in the political paradise known as our farm program, the government, in effect, sold the surplus crops to the taxpayers as a whole and voted the cash to the growers only after the government (that's us) suffered the loss on the surplus crops.

The four-year bill guards against any possibility of market improvement by putting the direct cash outlay on a long-term basis. The politicians merely shout to the farmers, like a chuckwagon cook to cowpokes on the range, "Come and get it!"

Democratic Sen. Spessard L. Holland of Florida, a member of the Agriculture Committee, courageously summarized the final effect while the "yea" votes raked in the political spoils. "The bill contributes to the abandonment of any reasonable program for the assistance of America's farmers," he stated.

This monument to political venality was voted 219 to 150 when it reached the House, another monument to the special interests. The brazen political pay-off in the attempted repeal of the right-to-work laws is another. And both are merely typical, for I'm certainly not singling out the farmer. There's nothing new in the way politicians pander to special interests—"You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours." But as this political venality grows each year, what happens to representative government?

Representative government (and the cost of it) which is as dedicated to special interests as ours has grown today is not representative government at all.

It is a government that leaves the average citizen to carry the load, lied to and lonely, while the politicians go their merry, merry way.

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Remember to Give HUMAN EVENTS This Christmas, See Page 16.

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How One Union Chief Gets Around Section 14b

By VICTOR RIESEL

From the Ozarks to the Okefenokee Swamp and on to the Rio Grande, the mad hatter, Alex Rose, is a man to be reckoned with by all the land—not only because he is a confidant of Presidents, not only because he is the New York Liberal party leader to whom John Lindsay found his way, but because he has personally repealed prohibition on the anti-union shop law known as 14b.

Mr. Rose, whose avocation is saber-rattling and saber-dancing politics, is by occupation international president of the Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers Union.

Hatters Union boss Alex Rose heads New York's Liberal party.

To give himself time for his hobby, including being a sort of latter-day Bernard Baruch to mayors as well as Presidents, Alex, the Rose, as FDR used to call him, simply ignored 14b.

This was not as difficult as it seems, not even in the South and Southwest, wherein are most of the 19 states which ban the union shop as a prerequisite for holding a job.

Mr. Rose and his colleagues simply decided that no hat, cap or millinery manufacturer could put a union label in his product unless at least 97 per cent of employes signed up with the union.

The manufacturers could not use the union label even if they were signed up with the union if the 97 per cent quota was not reached in the plant.

Thus the employers themselves, in effect, became the union's business agents. They made the rounds of their own plants urging the workers to sign up.

Otherwise, they reasoned, what would be the sense in paying higher wages and operating their shops on shorter hours if they could not get the benefit in the big city markets of putting a union label in the hat?

The union has great influence in the urban centers. It puts on tremendous union label "education" programs in concentrated labor areas such as Pittsburgh, Chicago and New York, where millions of workers are label and class conscious.

"As a result," said the elated Rose recently, "there is not a single, important Southern shop, or in Texas either, which is not organized. 14b has not stopped us. This is the one union which has used the union label as a new dynamic weapon, to beat 14b, and we don't have a single important factory without a 97 per cent membership. I predict the rest of labor will follow suit."

Mr. Rose's predictions have been 98 per cent accurate. But he does forecast a Lindsay mayoral victory in New York. So he is a chance-taker.

However, whether the rest of the labor movement seizes on this tactic really is not the issue. Actually, 14b has been only an inconvenience to the top leadership of America's unions.

What really deeply concerns them is 14b's symbolism. It is in a sense important upmanship. They see it as a symbol of their political strength—and from such strength comes new force in the Congress to get vital new laws, such as a 35-hour week and a higher minimum wage.

That's why they have been spending millions of dollars to fight it. And, in turn, that's why the employers have been spending millions of dollars to preserve it.

This time the national labor leaders called into Washington every skilled lobbyist who could walk or hobble up the Hill. The unions mobilized as they have not since FDR's fourth term drive.

Unions, even those as nonpolitical as the Musicians' Federation, dispatched hundreds of telegrams to their locals, which in turn sent thousands of wires to their district people, who in turn beat the bush to get out the force to beat on the doors of senators.

Three national labor leaders even acknowledged they were Republicans. One, the retail clerks' James Suffridge, often talked of as George Meany's successor, joined with the glass bottle blowers' Lee Minton and the carpenters' Maurice Hutcheson in wires as fellow Republicans to GOP senators urging them to end the filibuster.

But it was a lost cause. President Johnson for the first time since he became President was off his timing. There just was no time for a full fight. And this was a battle which had to be waged for unconditional surrender.

You were either for 14b or against it. There was no room for jockeying with amendments. No one could give a little to get a lot. And it all got caught up in end of session fatigue.

But, like Banquo's ghost, it will be back again next January when a filibuster could hold up operations of the government by preventing appropriations and delay special pet projects of each senator for the duration.

And labor is preparing for battle. This time it will choose its own timing.

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NEW INDUSTRY—House Democrats have voted to double the money for the "War on Poverty." Under Lyndon Johnson, it seems poverty has become our fastest growing industry.

□ □ □

THE "GREAT SOCIETY" is developing a language all of its own. Take the fellow thumbing a ride, for instance. He's not a hitchhiker anymore, he's transportationally deprived. —By Lyn Nofziger in the San Diego *Union*

What's the Cost of Rearing a Child?

By PAUL HARVEY

Hey, Uncle, how much does it cost to rear a child?

You allow us taxpaying parents only $600 a year to feed, clothe, house and train a youngster. Yet to feed, clothe, house and train a youngster in your federal government Job Corps you spend $7,000 a year.

Now, which is the correct figure? Either we're allowing you too much or you're not allowing us enough. You allow taxpaying parents a $600 deduction for the care and feeding of each child. Yet under the Cuban refugee program, you assume minimal upkeep requires $1,200 a year, and if the Cuban boy or girl is attending school, an extra $1,000 a year.

How come you shortchange the homefolks?

In the austere environs of a federal prison, you have discovered that it costs—to maintain one person, with no frills, no luxuries, and no borrowing Dad's car—$2,300 per year! By what rule-of-thumb do you estimate that Mom and Dad can do it for one-fourth that amount?

Under Social Security you will pay $168 a month to maintain the elderly. What makes you think we can maintain our young 'uns on $50 a month?

And Uncle, your VISTA program (Volunteers in Service to America) spent $3.1 million this last fiscal year to turn out only 202 trainees. That indicates that the cost of maintaining and training one youth for one year is more than $15,000.

Then how come we taxpaying parents get an exemption of only $600 to maintain and train one youth for one year?

Or let's see how much you spend upkeeping one youngster in military uniform. House, $55.20 a month. Food, $30.27 a month. Clothing upkeep, $4.20 a month. That comes to $1,076.04 a year.

How in the world do you expect parents to provide all these things, plus clothes, recreation, books and medicine for $600 a year? With your own figures, you admit it can't be done.

It is possible, Uncle, that you expect us parents to manage more efficiently than you, because we usually do. With all our expenses, we American individuals have more than enough savings to offset our debts; you don't.

With all our prosperity, you, Uncle, are still spending per year $2.9 billion more for relief than during the depths of the Depression. So it may be that you are uncommonly extravagant.

But however we try to rationalize and explain you and excuse you, it is still a hurtful affront when you allow us hard-working, dues-paying homefolks only $600 a year to rear a legitimate child.

While you, under ADC, will pay more than $800 a year to upkeep an illegitimate one.

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I Just Glanced Away A Moment---

By Reg Manning — **Arizona Republic Staff Artist**

Courtesy Arizona *Republic*

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How Inflation Hurts Pensioners

By DONALD I. ROGERS

Ever since Social Security became a factor in American life in 1940, the Congresses and Administrations holding records as the biggest spenders have been the most generous in increasing benefits to Social Security pensioners.

Along the way there have been small voices raised, quickly branded as conservative or reactionary, warning that such increases to pensioners were practically valueless because the big spenders always caused so much inflation it wiped out the gains for those with fixed incomes. Such voices have traditionally been shouted down in a din of disdain.

Sen. Jack Miller (R.-Iowa) has produced some figures to show that even with the recent 7 per cent increases in Social Security benefits, pensioners now have less buying power than they had in 1958 and 1954. The statistics never got much farther than the *Congressional Record*; any discussion of inflation or curbs on spending is unpopular in Washington these days.

Nevertheless, the figures show that inflation has already eroded away all of the increases voted this year by Congress, putting the pensioner in a worse position than he was in 10 years ago.

Sen. Miller found that a person who has paid into the Social Security fund since 1940 on an annual salary base of $3,000, has $9.90 less purchasing power with the increased benefits than would have been provided by the lower pension in 1954. The loss of purchasing power compared with that of 1958 is $9.19.

The Miller figures are very simple and are based on the government's own statistics for the purchasing power of the dollar.

A worker having a $3,000 annual income base, who was single at retirement in 1940, and fully covered by Social Security, would have received an annual pension of $499.20 in 1940. The purchasing power of the dollar that year, based on a 1939 average being equal to a dollar worth 100 cents, was 99.2 cents. Thus the pension actually would have been worth $495.20.

The annual pension was raised in 1950 to $870. The dollar that year was worth 57.8 cents, making the total pension worth $502.86.

It was raised again in 1952 to $930. The dollar's purchasing power had diminished to 52.3 cents, making the pension have a real value of $486.39.

A benevolent Congress raised the pension to $1,062 in 1954. That year the dollar was depleted to a purchasing value of 51.7 cents. This made the pension worth $549.05—the highest true value it has ever had.

Four years later, Congress gave the pensioners another "gift" and raised the pension to $1,140. The dollar's purchasing power had dropped to 48.1 cents, based on that 1939 average, so the annual pension dropped back to a "real" value of $548.34.

This year the "Great Society" granted a 7 per cent increase in the annual pension, raising it to $1,219.80 for our $3,000-a-year man who retired in 1940. This year the 1939 dollar purchases 44.2 cents worth of goods and services. Therefore, the annual pension has a true value of $539.15—lower than even the "real" pensions of 1954 or 1958.

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WHY WATTS?

This startling and revealing book gives the whole shocking answer.

Columnist John Chamberlain commends the editors for recognizing "those leaders of the civil rights movement who regard themselves first of all as Americans. But [the editors] look behind the masks presented by those who regard the Negro as a tool to be used for revolutionary purposes." He goes on to state that "with the rise of the civil rights movement, Leftists of all kinds . . . have leaped to new opportunity. Will they pull it off this time?"

Will these left-wing Negro leaders be satisfied with equal rights under law, or are they planning a total political and economic revolution? Why do many of them issue statements on foreign and domestic policies which have no relation to civil rights? How violent is "non-violence"? Why do many Negroes feel justified in breaking the law?

Exposes Extremist Goals

This book answers these and other vitally important questions by using the actual published statements of the civil rights leaders themselves. All the quotes are fully documented and no attempt is made to change or distort them in any way. The reader is left to judge for himself.

Read how the dangerous extremism of Negro leaders virtually invites riots like Watts by inflaming the passions of their people. Their statements will shock even the most sympathetic observer.

- **Jesse Gray:** "I'm looking for 100 men, very able and ready to be trained and skilled for revolutionaries."
- **Martin Luther King:** "All I know is that the war in Viet Nam must be stopped. And I also know that there must be a negotiated settlement."
- **Bayard Rustin:** "The great task before the Negro of the future will require him to hammer at the basic contradictions of our society and work towards its socialization."
- **James Farmer:** "Our goal now is power, political power."
- **John Lewis:** "We will not wait . . . we will take matters into our own hands. . . ."

These leaders have been making such extremist statements for years, but they have been downgraded or ignored by the press. Now, for the first time, you can get the whole story of what's really going on "Behind the Civil Rights Mask"—and **what it means to you and our country.** It's all here in one revealing book. Don't miss it.

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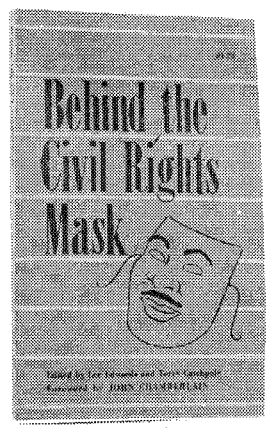

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'New Breed' Thrives on Militancy

Are U.S. School Teachers Really Oppressed?

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

Let it be said, at the outset, that in times past the great bulk of American school teachers has been woefully underpaid. Let it be said, further, that some of them still are underpaid; that the plight of the retired teacher is especially pathetic; that working conditions often have been inferior.

Let it also be emphasized, while one is saying what it should be needless to say, that the country has benefited enormously, and still benefits enormously, from countless thousands of dedicated teachers. Let it be acknowledged, finally, that a teacher's working day, especially in the biracial schools of slum areas, is filled with tensions and with demanding problems.

But when all this has been said, a suggestion is in order that American teachers, as a class, never had it so good—and their spokesmen never have offered so poor an image of them. Until recent years, what they lacked in pay they made up in prestige; they ranked with the judge and the parson among the most respected members of the community. Today, the pay is up but the prestige is down, and it is down because of the teachers' own militancy. They themselves have reduced their spokesmen to the level of lobbyists, steamfitters and congressmen. They are getting to be a pain in the neck.

These understatements are prompted by an article in *Saturday Review* by Allan M. West, an assistant executive secretary of the National Education Association. The nation's public school teachers, he is pleased to report, "are in a state of ferment bordering on rebellion."

A new breed of teacher is engaging in strikes, street demonstrations, clock-watching and boycotts. The teachers are complaining of low salaries, large classes and inadequate teaching materials. They take it to be a fact "that education remains the most underfinanced and underdeveloped activity in which the public is engaged." Ultimately, the "new breed" will prevail.

What about all this? In the current school year, the American classroom teacher is receiving an average salary in the neighborhood of $6,230. On the Pacific Coast, the average is $7,524; in the Midwest, $7,049. In the country as a whole, only 15 per cent of the teachers average below $5,000; some 17 per cent average above $7,500. The figures cover a 10-month contract period. Roughly 65 per cent of the teachers are women; typically they are married, in their '40s, and their husbands earn more than they do. The single (young unmarrieds, divorcees, widows, spinsters) typically have no dependents or very few.

For the most part, teachers work from the first of September to the first week in June. In this period, they actually are teaching only 180 days. They get a couple of weeks' vacation at Christmas and additional days off for Thanksgiving, Easter and for meetings of the teachers' union. Most of them teach five classes in their 8-to-4 day, averaging 25 pupils per class. During the three-month summer vacation, many of them earn another $1,200 teaching in summer school; others take well-paid part-time jobs as vacation replacements in private employment; a lot of them go to Europe; others go back to school themselves for intellectual pleasure and for the higher pay that goes with graduate degrees.

This is oppression? This justifies hell-raising and rebellion? The American people will spend $23 billion on their public schools this year, an average of $483 per child in average daily attendance. Far from being neglected, the schools claim the overwhelming percentage of general fund expenditures everywhere across the land. Astronomical sums are being poured into new buildings, new equipment, new textbooks, language laboratories, educational TV and visual aids of a thousand kinds.

Yet in the eyes of NEA's "new breed of teachers," all this effort leads to schools with standards so bad "that no self-respecting teacher should continue to make his services available."

If the teacher's plight were as pitiful as the union spokesmen profess we would expect to see the profession shunned. Not so. The number of qualified college graduates going into teaching next summer will remain at the all-time high of one-third. To these young people, most of them girls of 21 or 22, a starting salary of $450 or $500 a month seems not so bad. Perhaps they are not fitted by temperament, talent, or training, for the riskier, more demanding jobs in science, business and engineering that carry higher pay, longer hours, shorter vacations and mighty little tenure.

The militant "new breed" of teacher, haggling over money, hours and teachers' lounges, taking strike votes and issuing ultimatums, is a far cry from the old breed which regarded teaching as a vocation, as an interesting life, as a responsible and highly respected career.

Sure, teachers work hard. So do other professionals and public servants—nights, Sundays and holidays, in after-hour obligations more onerous than running a high school play. They work harder and they whine less.

So the teachers are in a state of ferment? They are bordering on rebellion? A great many parents and taxpayers, surveying the cultural illiteracy of their public schools, are getting a little yeasty and restless, too.

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When Adlai Stevenson (left) was struck with a poster in Dallas, there were headlines coast to coast. Almost nothing was reported when Gen. Maxwell Taylor was splashed with paint by an anti-Viet Nam war demonstrator.

Katzenbach Happy

Hoover Successor Bill Pigeonholed

From the Allen-Scott Report

Atty. Gen. Katzenbach is deriving a particular satisfaction out of the impending adjournment of Congress.

It means the pigeonholing in the House Judiciary Committee of a bill passed overwhelmingly by the Senate months ago requiring Senate confirmation of a successor to world-famed FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Sponsored by Senate Republican Leader Everett Dirksen, of Illinois, and Sen. Milward Simpson (R.-Wyo.) purpose of this measure is to plug a loophole in the existing law—under which the attorney general can appoint the FBI chief without, in effect, accounting to anyone.

This law has been in force since the creation of the FBI. Hoover, its first and only director, was named by Atty. Gen. Harlan Stone, subsequently a member of the Supreme Court.

Katzenbach wants to retain this authority. But he got nowhere in the Senate. Dirksen and Simpson had no difficulty in speedily putting their bill through there.

But the House was a different story. Rep. Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.), 77-year-old chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, is on close terms with Katzenbach—who ingratiatingly refers to him as "my boss."

After Katzenbach let Celler know how he felt about the Senate-passed bill, the latter obligingly went to work. He assigned the measure to a subcommittee—which he heads. This committee has jurisdiction over anti-trust and judgeship matters. But it also handles legislation of special interest to Celler.

The Dirksen-Simpson bill fell in that category. And that has been the last heard of it.

Celler has held no hearings on it, and apparently none ever will be held if he can help it. The measure is definitely dead for this session, and its prospects next year are equally dim.

It pays to be a friend of the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

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SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE?—The AFL-CIO in an article in *Federationist* attacks compulsory government arbitration in labor disputes. Nothing was said, however, about compulsory membership in unions forced by the closed shop. Naturally!—From the Indianapolis *Star*

No Word from Liberals About Taylor Incident

From the Arizona *Republic*

During a visit to Dallas two years ago, U.N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson was struck with a poster brandished by an anti-U.N. picket.

Several days ago, Gen. Maxwell Taylor, former ambassador to South Viet Nam, addressed a crowd of 1,500 at an assembly at Foothill College in California. After his talk in defense of U.S. policy in Viet Nam, one woman splashed Ambassador Taylor with red poster paint, another splashed him in the face with a water pistol.

Both the attack on Stevenson and the assaults on Taylor were inexcusable. Both were extremist actions perpetrated by ill-mannered zealots. But there is a significant difference in public reaction to the two events.

The Stevenson incident was carried in every American newspaper and magazine of any consequence. Editorial writers strongly denounced the extremist picket. Liberals used the occasion to curse the city of Dallas for allowing within its borders one who would act so churlishly to the ambassador to the United Nations.

In the case of Ambassador Taylor, who defended a U.S. policy which finds scant sympathy with liberals, the incident was carried in a few newspapers and no news magazines. No one thought to condemn the city of Los Altos Hills. Nor have any of the sanctimonious guardians of public morals condemned all liberals as they condemned, by implication at least, all conservatives in the aftermath of the Stevenson incident.

The fact is that the Stevenson and Taylor incidents were caused by angry partisans whose views are completely divorced from the philosophical superstructure of genuine conservatism and liberalism. It is totally dishonest to use either incident as an excuse for berating philosophical opponents.

Liberal Senators Frank Church and Wayne Morse are no more to blame for the Taylor incident than were conservative Senators John Tower and Barry Goldwater for the Stevenson incident. Los Altos Hills and the state of California are no more to blame for what occurred there than were Dallas and Texas.

The time is long overdue for political partisans to stop heaping collective guilt upon the shoulders of their opponents. It is not difficult to silence an opponent, as these partisans appear bent on doing, but that does not invalidate his arguments. And there has never been more need for a healthy, meaningful dialogue between liberals and conservatives.

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Tony Provenzano: Highest-Paid Union Official in the World

A Teamsters Union leader, he makes more than the President of the United States

By VICTOR RIESEL

Union City, N.J.—Yon cash-on-the-table Anthony Provenzano has a lean and hungry look. But only because he has been dieting. He is, in fact, the world's highest-paid labor leader.

In fact, by totaling at least $120,200 annually he tops the President of the United States by $20,000. And I will not digress here to analyze the additional thousands of dollars Mr. (Tony Pro or Tough Tony) Provenzano receives in expenses, allowances and reimbursements for travel.

The latter item is not insignificant. You see, the air in this industrial town sometimes is so disagreeable to Tough Tony that he must spend considerable

Tony Provenzano gets $120,000 from the Teamsters, not including expenses.

time in Florida. And not at last year's hotel, either.

Of course, Tough Tony's desire for fresher climes is understandable.

Mr. Pro, who holds several Teamsters' posts, has been convicted of extorting a large sum from a trucking company and faces seven years in the federal penitentiary. He is out on bail though the Supreme Court already has refused to hear his appeal.

The saga of Tough Tony's financial career is fascinating. Several years ago, not too long after he became president of the big Teamsters' Local 560, with the blessing of James Riddle Hoffa, Tony became discouraged with being in a rut which paid him only some $400 weekly. Shortly after his re-election in December 1962, he ran a membership meeting in a Hoboken night spot to which came 300 members of the union's 13,000.

It was a beer hall *Putsch*. His supporters understood his intellectual travail. They voted him a $25,000-a-year raise. But still Mr. Pro's enthusiasts did not think the money was worthy of the man. So they voted him a $50,000-a-year increase the next time.

This brought his actual total to $96,-200 a year.

This is in addition to the $12,000 yearly he receives as 12th vice president of the Teamsters' Brotherhood plus $12,000 he gets from the presidency of the Teamsters Joint Council 73 covering New Jersey.

In all, without expenses, the statistics show the money due him to be $120,200 annually—or $20,000 more than the salary paid President Johnson. This is in addition to a pension which tops the President's.

But Tough Tony, when questioned, retorted he did not take all the money—such as the $75,000 annual raise. So this reporter checked the federal files.

The documents reveal that William Shakespeare (member of an early writers' guild) is positively correct in his analysis of Mr. Hoffa's modern Cassius.

"He thinks too much; such men are dangerous," Mr. Shakespeare did say.

The document inspected by this reporter is the form each union must file with the Labor Department under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act. On it is Item 17. It asks: "Did your organization have any contingent liabilities?"

The answer: "Yes. See Page I of attached rider." Additional information on the rider discloses that one of the contingent liabilities which the union swears it has is: "(e) the increase in the salary of Local Union 560's president, as provided by several monthly membership resolutions, has not been paid."

In other words, the union admits it owes Tough Tony the $75,000 annual wage increase since the nights the sums were voted. Obviously, the total now is in the area of $225,000. Why is Mr. Pro piling up the money?

The crusading leaders of the opposition to Tough Tony have a simple explanation. When he goes to prison he will not be able to draw his $21,200-a-year formal salary.

But he will be able to demand what is legally his—the back pay voted him by the membership meetings. And he will have enough to see him through the seven-year prison term.

A sort of prison insurance, isn't it?

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More Strange Ideas from Dr. King

From the Rockford (Ill.) *Morning Star*

Dr. Martin Luther King, minister and national leader of the civil rights movement, made some disturbing remarks during his appearance recently before the state convention of the AFL-CIO in Springfield, Ill.

The very vagueness of some of Dr. King's comments only adds to our feeling that the civil rights leader is continuing to drift beyond his depth, as he did when he began making pronouncements on the nation's foreign policy.

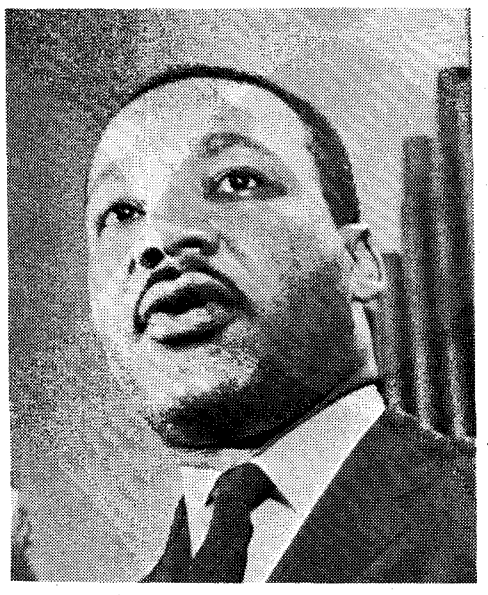
Although his language was fuzzy and his exact meaning therefore obscure, Dr. King called for a posture of "creative maladjustment" by those who feel the world is out of step with them. He suggested—whether seriously or not, we don't know—that there be formed an "International Association for the Advancement of Creative Maladjustment."

Apparently, Dr. King's "creative maladjustment" is just "civil disobedience" in a new wrapper. In announcing a stepped-up attack on the economic and social problems of Chicago, he had this to say: "I am convinced that there are nonviolent solutions to these problems, but our experience in government and throughout this nation has been that nothing will be done until the issues are raised so dramatically that our nation will act.

"Anyone who remembers how quickly the nonviolent movement spread across the South, first in the bus boycotts and then within a year to almost 200 cities in the sit-ins, will shudder in horror at the thought of violence spreading with similar speed."

The problem of the civil rights movement in the North is to dramatize itself. Unlike the South, where the unconstitutional denial of voting rights and violence by some Neanderthalic Ku Klux Klan types gave the civil rights movement a dramatic focus, in the North the Negro's problems are linked more to unemployment and economic limitations.

These are problems that are not solved by taking to the streets or through "creative maladjustment." On the contrary, the solution to these problems will be delayed un-



Martin Luther King has called for "creative maladjustment."

necessarily if civil rights leaders follow courses which could trigger violence and breed hatred.

Some of Dr. King's other observations in his Springfield talk also are disturbing, particularly when he puts on his economist's hat and calls for "structural economic reform" and advocates a "guaranteed annual wage" and "guaranteed employment" for everyone. Exactly what he means is unclear, but it sounds dangerously close to putting everyone on the dole.

What happens to the dignity of man then? He may have security, but he won't have freedom.

Everyone Like LBJ?

From the Concord (N. H.) *Daily Monitor*

"I am no more afraid of the judgment of the federal government in the field of education—I am less afraid of it than I am of the judgment of some of the locally elected school boards with respect to the administration of education programs."

This is typical of some of the sounds being made by exponents of the "Great Society" who think all problems can be solved by Washington. Rep. Frank Thompson (D.-N.J.) was its author.

When the federal government gets into the business of building highways across the country, no particular principles are involved. But when the federal government gets into education, which is concerned with the minds of men, grave dangers are involved.

A local school board may make mistakes, but only one community is affected. A state school board may make mistakes, but only one of 50 states is affected. But once the federal establishment takes over education on a national scale, a mistake would affect the whole country.

Even if a federally established policy or practice is not a mistake, it does establish a stereotyped pattern nationally and stifles the freedom which should ever be present in education.

Moreover, a nationally directed and controlled educational system is made to order for political abuses of all sorts. Patronage is only one possibility. The greatest danger is that an unscrupulous federal administration would have the ready-made machinery through which to attempt to mold the minds of the young people of America to serve selfish ends.

Already, as an ever larger percentage of those who are being formally educated attend publicly financed educational institutions rather than private schools, public controls are tending to create the semblance of a national educational system as numerous standards are more and more widely forced upon local school systems and boards by state laws, which have tended to follow a consensus over a period of time.

The federal establishment is already pretty well launched in the business of public education. Its spending for education climbs annually, and its influence, exerted through the conditions attached to its grants, increases at an even faster rate.

Thus the freedoms so highly desirable if education is not to become sterile are being nibbled away by the application of mass production methods to something that must forever be kept individual, lest it no longer be education, but merely training, or worse, merely the promulgation of propaganda.

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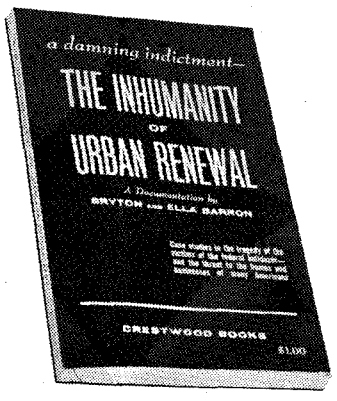

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Curtis' Advice to the Dentists

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

Rep. Tom Curtis of Webster Groves gave some sound advice recently to the nation's dentists. He told them to get cracking on a privately financed national dental insurance program. It could be handled by the American Dental Association.

It is in the dentists' long-term interest, we think, to take the congressman's advice to heart. For if the dentists do not come up with a program of their own for dental insurance, they shall very likely have one yoked upon them by social reformers who spend their days thinking up just such federal schemes.

We hope the dentists will not have to learn the hard lesson the doctors learned through Medicare.

The medical profession of this country saw for years the mounting efforts being made to put medical care for the aged under Social Security. If the doctors had only come up in time with an acceptable and comprehensive national program of their own, and pushed for its passage, they would have cut the ground from under the advocates of socialized medicine.

Indeed, if the doctors had written and effected passage of their own program, they might not be facing, as they are today, the prospect of an increasingly socialized medicine.

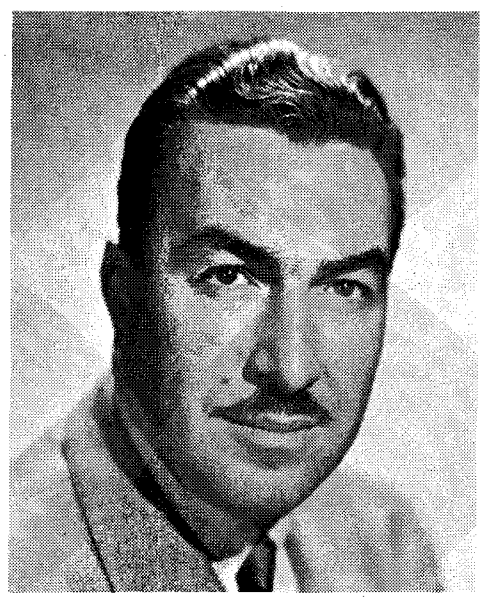
Can Poor Run Poverty Program?

By RUSSELL KIRK

In New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and nearly all big cities where the "War on Poverty" is being waged, an internal struggle occurs as to who is to run the well-endowed program. Various zealots—some of them enthusiasts, some of them demagogues—demand that the poor themselves (or, more precisely, committees of poor people chosen by the poor) must be given real charge of the endeavor.

A Californian friend of mine sits on one of the local poverty-war boards. At several sessions of my friend's committee, a number of Mexican-Americans appeared at the back of the hall; they seemed to feel that their group was insufficiently represented in the program. One roughly-dressed man told my friend that if the committee should decide to include some needy people in its membership, they might call on him for recommendations.

Some days later, therefore, my friend telephoned this volunteer to ask if he would consent to join the board. "I don't qualify," said the Mexican-American leader. "I earn more than $11,000 a year. I'm a contractor. You might ask Jose Ortega."



Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N. Y.) advocates letting the poor run the poverty program.

Did Mr. Ortega earn less than $4,000 a year? (the poverty-war maximum) my friend inquired.

"No! He's no idiot. He earns $6,000 or $7,000 a year. Listen, friend, it's no use trying to get those boys that earn less than $4,000 to help. They're too dumb."

Here, indeed, is the crux of the matter: can the American poor lift themselves by their own bootstraps? One must confront the hard fact that a person sunk long and deep in poverty ordinarily lacks the energy, the imagination and the training to prescribe remedies for his own condition, let alone serve effectively on a committee to help others. One might as well demand that the seriously sick, in a hospital, take over direction of the infirmary and give instructions to the doctors.

Here and there, of course, one encounters some poor people who are poor by accident, so to speak, and might indeed contribute to a poverty board's endeavor. I know some such myself. But these (and they are too few) rarely thrust themselves forward. Only a tiny percentage of the poor in any "underprivileged" neighborhood, indeed, are sufficiently interested or energetic to attend meetings that are called for the election of the poor's representatives.

Ordinarily, the delegates of the poor who are chosen to serve on such boards are selected by small cliques—and not seldom by extremist cliques, or by the most unscrupulous of demagogic exploiters.

A notorious case in point is the domination of Harlem's poverty program by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, the most voluble advocate of poverty programs run by the poor themselves. Congressman Powell promptly thrust out of the New York program Dr. Kenneth Clark, a very able and honest leader in this field.

If the present American poor knew how to escape from poverty, they wouldn't need a lavish federal program of assistance. They would be affluent already.

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Examples for Youth

From the Indianapolis *Star*

Just as all the younger generations of yesteryear have had their problems, so, too, does the youth of today, and it probably never shall be any other way. For as long as mankind exists, the young doubtless will need a helping hand—sometimes applied smartly to the backside—from their elders.

As far as the present generation is concerned, however, it must be getting too much of the wrong kind of help from too many sources. What was once the obligation of parents, community, school and church has, by its own decree, become the responsibility of super government.

A galaxy of government bureaus is competing to deal with the problems of youth, and by the sheer weight of its enormous involvement, is to some degree setting a regrettable pace for the more traditional establishment. This has resulted in at least three curious spectacles:

One: Youth workers with strings of college degrees are to be found wearing black leather jackets or Beatle haircuts and mixing with street gangs.

Two: The government of the United States, in a most undignified display, has been sponsoring "What's Happening Baby?" parties and a television show using go-go lingo and music to appeal to youth.

Three: Countless thousands of youths—some poor, many not—have been employed on various make-work projects, receiving what amounts to a dole for menial chores, not honest reward for honest labor.

Unless there is a change in methods, our society may find that the problems of this younger generation will never disappear but simply will grow older.

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TRIBUTE?—The President thinks this is the greatest Congress in history. He may even get the Post Office to honor it with a commemorative rubber stamp. —Jack Wilson.

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

"Never in the history of America has it been proposed to take away so much from so many to do so little for so few."
—Rep. Otto Passman (D.-La.)

Biased Tests

By REP. RICHARD ROUDEBUSH (R.-Ind.)

I have received numerous letters from Indiana residents this week expressing concern about the propriety of certain national tests reportedly administered to Hoosier pupils at the beginning of this school year. There does seem justification for some degree of interest in this type of question reportedly used on the tests. One question cited in the test or questionnaire administered to about 3,500 students in one Hoosier county stated, 'Do you agree that the fairest economic system takes from each according to his ability and gives to each according to his needs?' This is a basic precept of communism. But the question, stated in a positive manner, would lead to a preponderence of affirmative responses. This question, of course, is loaded and, used in testing, reflects obvious bias, brainwashing and propaganda.

Viet Nam Supplies

By SEN. MILWARD SIMPSON (R.-Wyo.)

I have called on the commandant of Marines to implement a request calling for in-kind replacement of personal clothing and equipment lost to Marines in the Viet Nam combat zone. I am pleased to report that the commandant has accepted my request. The in-kind replacements issue, however, focuses on the even broader question: Is the Administration viewing Viet Nam as a war to which we are committed for the long haul, and is the Administration committed to achieving a decisive measure of victory in this war? The failure to implement administrative procedures common in war, such as replacement of equipment, would indicate that the Administration has still not acknowledged the full extent of the combat situation in Viet Nam.

The Crushing Debt

By REP. EDWARD GURNEY (R.-Fla.)

An amusing but sobering parody on the national debt facing future generations of Americans is offered by Tax Foundation, Inc. In a letter about his "unthrifty Uncle," a so-called J.T. Axpayer wrote to a friend: "Dear Tom: Thanks for the news from the old home town. Your story about old Mr. North reminds me of what happened to my rich Uncle. About 1950 (when you left for the big city) he was already in debt $253,000. That same year he earned $36,000, but he spent $3,120 more than he earned. He wound up owing $257,000. Last year (1964), believe it or not, his debt was up to $313,000, and he was paying $11,000 in interest on that debt. And although his income by that time had reached $89,500, up 149 per cent since 1950, he again spent $8,230 more than he earned.

"A few weeks ago, I understand, Uncle went to the bank and asked to be allowed to borrow $5,000 more if he needed it. Just think, he earned $93,000 this year, yet spent about $3,500 more than he took in! I understand the bank pointed out his sad financial plight and suggested he cut the request to $4,000—which he did. I feel sorry for the old gent because his debt is now almost $320,000.

"Between us, Tom, he has been able to live within his income only four times in the last 16 years. Next year, 1966, he'll be paying $12,000 in interest on his debts. The thing that sticks in my mind is: all of his money comes from me!

"Signed: J. T. Axpayer"

P.S. By adding 6 zeroes to the dollar amounts, says Tax Foundation, you get a picture of Uncle Sam's fiscal status.

Adjournment Due

By REP. JAMES QUILLEN (R.-Tenn.)

For the benefit of our country, Congress should adjourn now. One of the greatest services to the people of our country would be for Congress to stop enacting any more Socialistic programs into laws. For the past eight months, more new measures have been signed into law than in the past several sessions of the U.S. Congress. It is high time that we turned our federal government back to the people so that they can again have their say-so in what's going on.

G.I. vs. Drop-Out

By REP. JOHN DOWDY (D.-Tex.)

A United States soldier (grade E-1) fighting in Viet Nam is paid $149 per month; the United States poverty program pays $240 per month to the school dropouts who are enrolled in the Job Corps. This seems to me to be a reversal of the "equal pay for equal work" proposition. Furthermore, these school dropouts who are enrolled in the Job Corps are costing the taxpayers in the neighborhood of $7,000 each, per year, in tax money. It is reported that some 2,000 of the first 13,000 of these enrollees have already dropped out of the Job Corps because they became bored with the idea of mastering a trade, or even learning to read and write, and that the dropout rate is increasing. After free cross-country trips to these training camps, the enrollees are invited, rather than told, to study and keep their rooms neat. Many of them mutilate the walls, lie, steal, commit assaults, and refuse to bathe. At the very first sign that they are expected to act in a decent manner, they demand a return ticket home, and get it.

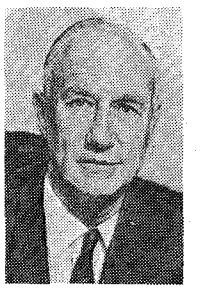
Red China in U.N.?

By REP. WILLIAM BRAY (R.-Ind.)

Indications are that there may be more votes favoring the admission of Red China to the United Nations than in previous years—perhaps enough to succeed in that effort. In 1963, the vote was 57 to 41 against. A change of less than 10 votes could make the difference.

Otepka Secrecy

By SEN. STROM THURMOND (R.-S. C.)



More than two years after his firing, Otto Otepka's hearing has still not taken place. The entirety of the hearings before the Senate subcommittee has still not been made public. Each development in this State Department "horror story" makes the State Department look more like a "horror house." Several weeks ago, the department proposed to Otekpa's attorney that the appeal hearing be heard by a retired federal judge in the District of Columbia, who would make recommendations to the secretary of state. The secretary would make the final decision on the appeal. Otepka's attorney agreed, with the condition that the hearing be a *public* one. The State Department refused and insists on a *secret* hearing.

To its record in the Otepka case of security laxness, deception of Congress and the public, and the use of "Gestapo" investigation and harassment tactics, the State Department has now added the only remaining element of a police state, the secret trial.

Actions speak louder than words; and the roar of the State Department's conduct in the Otepka case drowns out all the pious words uttered by diplomats about freedom, justice and fairness. Even to the President, it should be obvious that it is time for a thorough "house cleaning" in the State Department.

Funny Money

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

The "Great Society" has a record to be real proud of. They are going to bring the funny money on the market at Christmastime and increase the expenditure for the Bureau of the Public Debt so that they will be properly prepared to take care of the increase in the debt. The year 1965 A.D. ought to go down as a red-letter year—a year when this nation wallows in prosperity and yet poverty increases.

Asians Can Help

By SEN. JOHN TOWER (R.-Tex.)

I believe the time is right for the United States to take the lead in establishing a Pacific Treaty Organization. The time is right because we now are faced with a growing nuclear threat to freedom in Asia—just as we were faced with a nuclear threat in Europe earlier. Under the nuclear guns of Red China, the free nations of Asia may well find it both opportune and crucial to combine for their common defense. American soldiers, sailors and airmen need not always be the only ones or even the principal ones fighting for freedom in Asia. America's chief part in a new grand alliance of the Pacific could be chiefly economic and strategic. We could provide air power and sea power. We could provide equipment and ammunition which our prosperous economy can finance. Others could —and would—provide the infantry to fight in the jungles and mountains of Asia whenever challenged by the Reds. Time may be very short for the free world to formulate a deterrent that "speaks Chinese." I hope the United States will take the lead in seeking such a deterrent. By increased and determined common action, the free nations can end the war in Viet Nam and bring to the Pacific the peace for which that great ocean is named.

Wheat Disaster

By REP. PAUL FINDLEY (R.-Ill.)

In my opinion, another wheat sale to Russia will end all hope of free-world trade sanctions against North Viet Nam just as the wheat sale in 1963 wrecked our trade blockade of Cuba.

How Voting Records Are Distorted

By REP. FRANK BOW (R.-Ohio)

If history repeats itself, I can forecast that in each succeeding campaign for the Congress someone will get on the radio or write a newspaper advertisement to say that "Congressman Bow is against beauty."

I was one of the 138 members of the House who voted against the so-called Highway Beautification bill shortly after midnight on October 7, and I would like to make it clear right away that I was not voting against beauty. I was voting against a hastily-drafted, poorly prepared measure that was being rushed through Congress without adequate study or debate simply because the President demanded it, for his wife.

This is the kind of legislation that Sen. Mansfield was talking about last week when he said that the next session of Congress should devote itself to perfecting and improving the many new laws that have been enacted by this session of Congress. Although it received little attention in the press, this statement by the Democratic majority leader of the Senate was a frank admission that Congress has acted carelessly in its haste to write into law the far-reaching new programs that President Johnson insisted upon.

With regard to highway beautification, the bill we enacted carried with it no estimate of costs. It authorizes the appropriation of $320 million for the first two years of operation, but no one, not even the Administration, believes that this is any accurate reflection of the price tag. The bill requires that such an estimate be prepared by the secretary of commerce and submitted to Congress by Jan. 10, 1967. In other words, we will have some idea of how much we are committed to spend on beauty only after the program has been in progress for 15 months.

This is not the way a responsible legislative body should operate, and I trust that the next session will follow the majority leader's recommendation for more prudent and careful review of the entire new legislative program.

Remember to Give HUMAN EVENTS This Christmas, See Page 16.

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TWO INSPIRATIONAL STORIES ABOUT THE POWER OF CONSERVATIVE THINKING

SUN YAT-SEN . . .

You want to help in the fight for freedom.

But you remind yourself: "I am a nobody. What can I do?"

YOU may be able to sway the world!

One person did—and all he did was to drop into a mailbox a book addressed: "To Sun Yat-sen, Canton, China."

That person, a Chinese student who dropped in upon the author and asked for a copy of the book, probably died without ever learning the dramatic consequences of his act.

The book he mailed, The Social Interpretation of History, **was written by a New York dentist, Maurice William, whose name you have never heard. Fewer than 1,000 copies were ever sold in the United States.**

Nevertheless, that book converted China's George Washington, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, from pro-Marxist to pro-democratic and pro-capitalist.

It stopped Dr. Sun from completing the plan he had already initiated to impose Soviet-sponsored communism upon the Chinese people.

It held back communism in China for 25 years.

—From an article by James L. Wick, HUMAN EVENTS, 9/29/56

and the POSTMAN

Dear Mr. Wick:

I shall relate briefly an incident that may bring you some cheer. My mailman stopped me one day and asked if I had a couple of copies of "this paper you get once a week." He said, "I've been reading it as I go on my route. I guess we do not have many conservatives here. But I'm interested." (He referred to HUMAN EVENTS).

I told him I was a member of the "pass along club" and I would give him the two recent copies I had if he would promise to pass them along.

We discussed politics briefly and he ended by saying, "I think we shall save our country yet. I'm 40 years old; and, if a 'decent cluck' like me starts thinking, there's hope. I'm going to read these papers, pass them along to my sister and then will work on my mother who is 70. My father was a strong union man when he was alive, but I don't think he would like what is going on!'"

So, keep up the good work, we are working in our own humble ways. May God bless you.

—Letter from a HUMAN EVENTS subscriber

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